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Pentagon Sharpens Its Latin Readiness

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Pentagon is now in a position to assume a combat role in Central America should President Ronald Reagan give the order, military specialists and members of Congress say.

They say the Defense Department has achieved that state of readiness in the past year through the coordinated buildup of U.S. forces in the region and construction of new military installations.

"What has been set up is a forward base structure that enables the U.S. South Command in Panama to act quickly if they have to," said Edward L. King, a retired army lieutenant colonel who formerly served as liaison for the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the Inter-American Defense Board.

"Now," he said, "they can operate in Central America without having to operate out of Panama, which goes against the political grain of the Panamanian government."

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger have both said repeatedly that they had no plans to send U.S. soldiers to fight a war in El Salvador or Nicaragua. But in the past year guerrillas in El Salvador have increased their strength and scale of operation, holding off the Salvadoran Army and pushing the United States toward deeper involvement.

Mr. Reagan promised in a speech on March 10, 1983, not to "Americanize the war" by sending a lot of combat advisers or by committing U.S. soldiers to combat. He has kept his pledge not to send U.S. fighting units into action.

But critics in Congress contend that the administration is being drawn in that direction. The last year has brought a dramatic expansion of the U.S. presence and role in Central America. It has seen a gradual growth of U.S. involvement in actual operations in El Salvador and Nicaragua, the first regular incidents of Americans coming under hostile fire in the field, and the rapid development of a network of bases in Honduras.

A year ago, the Pentagon reported a total of about 150 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador and Honduras. Today, by government count, about 1,800 U.S. military personnel are on continuous duty in those two countries and 800 more on a temporary exercise.

Americans now fly regular tactical missions over El Salvador, operate radar outposts that scan Nicaraguan waters and airspace and work closely with Salvadoran brigade commanders in contested provinces, where they must carry more arms than last year because of their increased exposure.

The operations of the Central Intelligence Agency have grown, administration and congressional sources say, to a point where the Nicaraguan rebel forces it arms and finances now total 15,000, nearly triple their size in early 1983.

Six airfields in Honduras have been built or improved by U.S. Army engineers or navy Seabees at a cost of more than \$50 million; two more are now being built. They serve as landing and jump-off points for thousands of U.S. troops engaged in military exercises or war games. They also serve as supply depots for Nicaraguan rebels, officials say privately.

The navy, which has also made a visible show of force, is now conducting its most extensive exercise in the Caribbean this year. The

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



MISSILE PROTEST — Demonstrators carrying wooden crosses marched Monday toward the U.S. base in Mülhingen, West Germany. No violence was reported at demonstrations in six West German cities. Page 4.

Slow-Moving U.S. Congress Reconvenes

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — As Congress returns to Capitol Hill from the Easter recess Tuesday, the lawmakers face major decisions on aid to Central America and efforts to trim looming budget deficits.

But congressional leaders seem in no hurry to step up the pace of what has been a relatively lethargic session. The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, will take an extra week of vacation for a trip to Africa and Europe, and the House leads off its schedule with an obscure bill on Arctic research.

The Senate will resume action on a complex deficit-reduction package that it failed to finish before the recess. But important negotiations

on foreign aid issues will probably have to wait for several weeks, until President Ronald Reagan returns from China. El Salvador finishes presidential voting, and primaries are held in Texas and Ohio.

The congressional schedule calls for lengthy breaks this summer for the Democratic and Republican conventions, and the leaders want to adjourn by Oct. 4, so members can have a full month before the election to go home and campaign.

That means only about 80 legislative days remain this year, and about one-third of those are Mondays and Fridays, traditionally slow days at the Capitol.

So far, the House has met for 44 days and the Senate for 48. While a number of measures are in the legislative pipeline, about the only

major bill to pass both houses and become law provided cash payments for farmers who agree not to grow wheat, corn, cotton and rice next year. In an election year, both parties are eager to please the farm vote.

An aide to the House leadership placed part of the blame for the rather meager legislative record on Mr. Reagan, a man who has generally sought to reduce government, not increase it. "The president had modest legislative ambitions to begin with," he said.

Moreover, the aide noted, a coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats effectively ran the House during Mr. Reagan's first two years. But the elections of 1982 returned control of the House to the Democratic leadership, and

as a result, Congress could only move forward when party leaders cooperated in a bipartisan manner.

To a certain extent, the House leadership aide explained, "people feel this is a holding period. We do the best we can given the balance of power, but fundamental arguments have to be deferred until after the election, when the wishes of the American people are more clearly articulated."

The legislative pace has been slowed even further by increasingly strained relations between the White House and Congress. Lawmakers from both parties seem convinced the president is mainly interested in running against Congress, not in working with it.

Before leaving town, the Senate

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Besieged Libyans Say They'll Quit Embassy

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — The 20 to 30 diplomats and students in the Libyan embassy said Monday that they would leave the building next Sunday, the deadline set by the British government when it severed relations with the Tripoli government Sunday night.

"We will go on the last day, on Sunday, sometime in the afternoon," an official of the embassy said by telephone. "We have no plans to go out before Sunday. We have a lot of packing to do. After that, we will all be happy to leave Britain and to go home."

The official, who declined to give his name, said the group planned to take a Libyan airlines flight home. Scotland Yard was reported to be planning to take the Libyans directly from the embassy at St. James's Square in central London to Heathrow airport.

In a related development, Britain deported a Libyan student who had been arrested during a police inquiry into events at the embassy. He was identified as Saleh Ibrahim Mabruk, 26. A police statement said only that "his continued presence in the country was not conducive to the public good."

The United States, which broke relations with Libya in May 1981, applauded Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's decision to do likewise. But there were no immediate signs of support from Britain's European Community partners.

A spokesman in Bonn said, for example, that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was still planning to visit Libya. There have been unofficial reports that Mr. Genscher's trip will begin next week.

It appeared likely that Mrs. Thatcher would face sharp questioning in the House of Commons when it returns Wednesday from its Easter break. The Home Secretary, Leon Brittan, who coordinated the government's response to the shooting of a policeman outside the embassy last Tuesday, is to make a statement and answer questions.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Eldon W. Griffiths, a Conservative member of Parliament, said that diplomatic niceties and the safety of Britons in Libya were insufficient grounds for "an act of murder going untried in a British court."

By agreeing to give the Libyans safe conduct out of the country, the government has, in effect, conceded that the person who shot Yvonne Fletcher, a policewoman, will be permitted to escape trial.

Only if the police were convinced that they lacked evidence to secure a conviction should the gunman, whose identity remains unknown, be allowed to leave the country, Mr. Griffiths said.

David Owen, the leader of the Social Democratic Party and former foreign secretary, joined other MPs in asserting that Britain should not have recognized the occupants of the embassy as diplomats within the meaning of international regulations on diplomatic usage and immunity.

The embassy was taken over in February by a group of radical Libyan students, apparently acting with the approval of Libya's leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

But there was no critical comment from Labor, the principal opposition party, and most newspapers responded favorably to the decision to break off diplomatic relations.

Tripoli Threatens to Aid IRA Action Against U.K.

United Press International

TRIPOLI, Libya — The regime of Colonel Moammar Qadhafi said Monday that it would back Irish nationalist terrorists against Britain and would employ "revolutionary action" if Britain did not extradite "criminals" who allegedly attacked Libya's embassy in London.

"If Britain does not surrender the criminals it harbors who are wanted by Interpol, Libya's Revolutionary Forces will not respect Interpol rules and will take revolutionary action," the Green March newspaper said.

The newspaper, organ of the Revolutionary Committees, one of the most powerful groups in the Libyan government, said the forces would cooperate with the Irish Republican Army "for the liberation of Ireland" and allow the organization to open offices in all Libyan cities.

"If the British government acts against Libyans residing in Britain, Libya's Revolutionary Forces will help the IRA to respond in kind in Britain," it said.

State-run Libyan radio repeated demands for the extradition of "criminals" who Colonel Qadhafi alleged aided British forces in attacking the embassy.

It was believed to be referring to anti-Qadhafi protesters who demonstrated last Tuesday outside the embassy in St. James's Square.

Eleven of the protesters were wounded and a British policewoman was killed by gunfire from the embassy.

Britain broke off diplomatic ties with Libya on Sunday. Libya's state-controlled press described the rupture Monday as a "unilateral act."

Western diplomats said the General People's Congress, Libya's appointed parliament, must decide whether Libya will break relations with London.

They said the British decision constituted the first major Western challenge to the regime's belief that it could settle accounts with its opponents abroad through the use of violence.

"You cannot continue to make concessions," one ambassador said. "London was the beginning of a Western strategy."

Libyan Pledge to Britons

The Libyan Foreign Ministry said Sunday that the government would continue to provide security and protection for the 8,000 British citizens living in Libya. The New York Times reported from Tripoli.

Ian Cooling, a spokesman at the British Embassy, said Foreign Minister Ali Abdel Salam Turayki was formally notified of the British decision to sever relations at about 7 P.M. Sunday.

He said, "We were given the impression that it was a decision they were not expecting."

The decision was announced to British citizens in Libya by the British Broadcasting Corp. just after 7:30 P.M. The broadcast said Britons should "consider their situations carefully," but did not advise them to leave the country.

Mr. Cooling said, "The Libyans had been at pains to say that they welcomed British citizens who come to work in Libya, and we say that it is up to the companies to determine their own positions."

He added that the British did not expect the Libyans to take any retaliatory action against the British Embassy in Tripoli. "But," he said, "the Libyans have been known to indulge in matchbox diplomacy."

A majority of the British citizens in Libya work as technicians in oil exploration or construction.



Libyan negotiators are driven in a police car from St. James's Square in London.

Acid Rain Problem Spreading West To Texas and California, Study Says

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The acidity of rain is increasing from California to Texas and all the way up the East Coast, posing an increasing threat to water resources, forests and crop lands, according to a report by a national conservation group.

"Acid rain is not just New England's problem anymore," the National Wildlife Federation said in its review of acid rain impacts in 21 states. "Every state east of the Mississippi River, many western states and every province of Canada has recorded abnormally acid precipitation."

Scientists believe that acid rain occurs when emissions from automobile exhausts and coal-burning factories and power plants change chemically in the atmosphere and fall to earth as precipitation.

The report, released Sunday, excluded the New England states. The Federation said that recent evidence suggests that acid rain also may reduce agricultural yields and contaminate drinking water by freeing toxic metals from soil and plumbing fixtures.

Both Maryland and Virginia

Among the report's findings, based on a scientific expression of acidity through hydrogen-ion concentration known as "pH":

• In 1981, the Houston-Galveston area had rainfall with pH as low as 3 (about 400 times as acidic as natural rain, which has a pH of about 5.6). According to the Texas Energy and Natural Resources Advisory Council, the most acid rain in the state is falling on vulnerable northeastern oak and pine forests.

• The California Institute of Technology has measured the pH of fog in some areas of the state at 2.2, more than 2,000 times as acid as ordinary fog and strong enough to burn the eyes and throat.

• From 1955 to 1980, the average pH of rainfall in the Great Smoky Mountain National Park in Tennessee and North Carolina dropped from 5.3 to 3.7, nearly 100 times the acidity of natural rain.

• In Pennsylvania, where a Pennsylvania State University study found decreasing pH levels in a third of 314 surveyed streams, the state fish commission has warned that the population of brown trout will be wiped out in 20 years unless acidity is reversed.

• Both Maryland and Virginia

have recorded higher-than-normal acidity in rain, according to the report. The average pH of Virginia's rain is 4.4 and Maryland's is 4.3, about 20 times more acid than natural rain, it said.

A Federation official, Jay D. Hair, said the report "strengthens our view that acid rain is truly a national problem, and not one confined to New England. And, clearly, the administration and the Congress must move quickly to solve."

The report was released on the eve of congressional hearings on legislation designed to curb acid rain by forcing sharp reductions in sulfur dioxide emissions.

More than 26 million tons of sulfur are generated in the United States every year, principally from coal-fired power plants. The Federation said those emissions have tripled since 1950 "and are projected to increase another two million to three million tons annually by the year 2000."

But the report and the federation's figures were immediately attacked as "politically charged and politically motivated" by the Edison Electric Institute, a utility group that has argued strenuously against the acid rain legislation and the high pollution-control costs it would entail.

The institute's spokesman, Kirk Willison, citing Environmental Protection Agency figures, said sulfur dioxide emissions have gone down 26 percent since 1973 despite a 53 percent increase in coal use.

INSIDE

■ Roman Catholic bishops in Nicaragua urged talks between the regime and rebels. Page 3.

■ Helmut Schmidt says President Reagan has a "double philosophy" in his approach to the Soviet Union. Page 4.

■ As Gulf war tension mounts, Washington is said to press Arab moderate leaders for military cooperation. Page 4.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. corporate profits jumped from year-earlier levels in the first quarter, reflecting the broad recovery. Page 9.

■ France is preparing a plan to promote expansion of the European video market. Page 9.

TOMORROW

■ Bonn contends that it should have a voice in Western use of nuclear weapons against territory in either Germany.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Ansel Adams, 82, U.S. Photographer Known for Nature Studies, Is Dead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTEREY, California — Ansel Adams, 82, whose photographs captured the beauty of the American West, died Sunday night, his family announced Monday.

He had been hospitalized Friday with a recurring heart problem. Although he underwent open heart surgery in 1979, he returned to work soon afterward and remained active until last week.

A lifelong environmentalist, Mr. Adams testified recently before Congress on the need to preserve the California coastline from overdevelopment.

He published more than 30 books, including "This Is the American Earth," "The Eloquent Light," "These We Inherit — America's Parklands," "Yosemite Valley" and "Death Valley." Retrospective exhibits of his work were staged in New York at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1974 and at the Museum of Modern Art in 1978.

Mr. Adams was born Feb. 20, 1902, in San Francisco, a descendant of the Boston Adamses, who produced two American presidents. His father was a wealthy



Ansel Adams

insurance man and amateur astronomer for whom the Adams crater on the moon is named.

Mr. Adams grew up in a house overlooking the Golden Gate. When he was 13, his father let him drop out of school for a year to wander with a Brownie box camera through the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition.

"My father told me," he recalled in his later years, "that he'd wait until I found out exactly what I wanted to do before he made me go back to school. I never went back."

Mr. Adams spent years taking pictures while a mountain guide for the Sierra Club. In 1927, a remarkable picture of Half Dome in Yosemite, widely circulated by the club, propelled him to fame as a nature photographer. He turned professional in 1930.

He distinguished between the camera's documentary uses and its aesthetic uses. The thrust of his work was in scenery, rather than in portraiture, news or social commentary. Books of his photographs have sold more than a million copies, and his work became sought by collectors. A single large print was sold two years ago for \$71,000.

During recent years he devoted himself almost entirely to the making of prints from earlier photographs and to teaching.

"The negative is the secret; the print is the performance," Mr. Adams liked to say. An enthusiastic pianist, he long considered a contemporary.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

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In Israel, Policy on Terror Is Shaken

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli authorities have gradually begun to respond to the growing indications that one of the Arabs who hijacked an Israeli bus April 12 was captured alive and then killed.

The possibility that this happened has caused concern in official circles because it has thrown into question one of Israel's long-standing and cardinal policies: that terrorists can surrender with the assurance that they will not be executed.

The practice is crucial, officials explain, to avoid situations in which terrorists holding hostages feel they have nothing to lose by fighting to the death and possibly taking many innocent people with

them. The policy remains unchanged, officials insist. Israel has a practice of never giving in to demands by terrorists in exchange for the release of hostages: troops always assault the

NEWS ANALYSIS

hostage-takers. But those captured alive have never been given the death penalty by the courts, which inevitably sentence them to life imprisonment despite widespread public sentiment favoring execution.

The four Palestinians who hijacked the bus south of Tel Aviv and forced it to drive to the occupied Gaza Strip said they would let the 35 passengers go if 500 Palestinian prisoners were freed from Israeli jails.

Israel replied by using troops to storm the bus, killing a 19-year-old Israeli woman, wounding seven other passengers and killing at least two of the hijackers. Photographers and reporters saw the two terrorists dead in the bus.

The other two also died, but when and under what circumstances is unclear.

One of them, Majdi Abu Jumaa, was identified by relatives and neighbors as the man photographed by an Israeli newspaper, Hadashot, being led away, in handcuffs, by two plainclothes security men. He was conscious and no wounds were visible. But three days later, when his uncle and a neighbor saw his body, his hair was caked with matted blood, they said.

An Israeli photographer for the paper Ma'ariv has said he has a

picture of a second man being led away, apparently in detention. His identity has not been confirmed. Despite the importance of the event, military censorship inside Israel has been so tight that the debate has been muffled. Israeli papers have not been permitted to publish photographs or news articles of their own, only reports of articles that have appeared in foreign newspapers.

Reactions of Israelis have varied. Many Israelis have been heard to say that they would be happy if the hijacker was killed later, and that they hoped he was tortured first. Others, however, have cautioned that such a practice undermined the rule of law.

"Terrorists who are not killed in clashes with our security forces should be put on trial," the newspaper Ha'aretz said in an editorial. Terrorism is a criminal act, it said, "and only the courts are empowered to punish them."

Much of the concern has resulted from remarks in a television interview by Defense Minister Moshe Arens soon after the hijacking, in which he declared that "whoever plans terrorist acts in Israel must know that he won't get out alive."

Another senior official called this "an unfortunate turn of phrase" and said he was certain there had been no change in the policy of sparing the lives of captured terrorists.

Mr. Arens's spokesman, Nachman Shai, said there was no policy to kill those captured.

"There is no policy like that," he said. "What Arens said was based on a long-term Israeli policy that we do not surrender to terrorism, hijacking, kidnapping."

Nevertheless, officials seem to have decided not to rule out the possibility that the hijacker was killed by an individual security man acting on his own without higher orders.

Public statements have been stripped of their categorical denials that a hijacker was murdered by security men.

Instead, the authorities are pointing to an equivocal statement issued by the army spokesman the day after Israeli troops assaulted the hijacked bus, saying that "two terrorists were killed on the spot; the other two died later on the way to the hospital." The statement was supposed to be attributed to "military sources."

Although officers in the spokesman's office later issued more detailed denials that either of the two hijackers had been killed in custody, the army has now returned to the ambiguous sentence, which carefully avoids either admitting murder or covering it up.

Mr. Arens was reported by the Israeli radio to have said, in an interview scheduled for broadcast Monday, that an internal investigation is to be conducted. Another official said he doubted the results of such an investigation would ever be publicized.



Two members of the observer force monitoring the disengagement of Moslem and Christian militias in Beirut took a break Monday in the rubble of the old commercial district.

Beirut Opposition Chiefs See Assad in Damascus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad conferred Monday with three Lebanese opposition leaders on forming a new government of national unity in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, in Beirut, one member of the newly deployed buffer force was killed and two others were wounded by sniper fire Monday near a crossing point between Christian East Beirut and the mainly Moslem western sector of the capital.

The casualties were the first among the neutral force of Lebanese gendarmes who took up their positions on Friday.

In Damascus, the Syrian news agency Sana said that Mr. Assad met first with former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Moslem who is believed to be the leading candidate to become prime minister in the next government.

They were then joined in the meeting by the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, and Nabih Berri, head of the Shiite Moslem militia, Amal.

Sana gave no details of the talks, but Lebanese opposition sources said that the discussion focused on the problems of forming a government of national unity that would win agreement by the Lebanese parties.

Mr. Assad and President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon agreed on the formation of a national unity government at a summit meeting in Damascus last Thursday, they added.

Marwan Hamadeh, an aide to Mr. Jumblat, said that the Druze leader was going to Paris later Monday on a two-day visit in which he would meet with President Francois Mitterrand.

In Lebanon, President Gemayel met with his top aides at the presidential palace for talks on the formation of a new government as more cease-fire observers moved into the buffer zone warning Moslem and Christian militiamen.

Police and radio stations reported scattered clashes along the Green Line separating Christian militiamen in East Beirut from Moslem fighters in West Beirut.

A spokesman for the force said that Monday's casualties, three army conscripts recently transferred to the Internal Security Forces, were hit by sniper fire from the east side of the Museum Crossing, the only passage across the divided city.

Heavy fighting also broke out Monday in a sector where the observer force has not yet taken up positions because of disputes over mutual withdrawals by the rival forces.

(Reuters, UPI)

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Publisher May Buy Observer

LONDON (AP) — Robert Maxwell, a British publisher, said Monday that he wants to buy The Observer, the London Sunday newspaper whose owner is engaged in a public dispute with the editor over a story about alleged atrocities in Zimbabwe.

Mr. Maxwell said that he had discussed a possible sale with Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the owner of The Observer, and planned to meet him Tuesday. "He has told me that we can do a deal tomorrow morning if I am prepared to pay the right price," Mr. Maxwell said. "I am prepared to pay the right price, and therefore, there is a possibility of a deal."

Mr. Rowland announced that he was considering selling The Observer after a dispute over an article by Donald Treflford, the editor, last week alleging that Zimbabwe troops were torturing and killing residents in southern Matabeleland. Mr. Rowland also said that The Observer was costing its owner £2 million to £3 million (\$2.8 million to \$4.2 million) a year.

'Anarchist Group' Claims Paris Blasts

PARIS (AP) — A man claiming to belong to an "anarchist group" telephoned a French news agency in Paris and said that he had carried out two bombings during the weekend on Japanese targets to support demands for the release of an unidentified anarchist "condemned to death in Japan." One person was slightly wounded in the blasts.

In the suburb of Clichy a bomb severely damaged Sony's French headquarters, where 295 French nationals and nine Japanese normally work. In the suburb of Levallois, a bomb shattered the window of Sonauto, a firm importing Japanese and German cars. An unidentified German tourist was slightly wounded in the blast.

In Tokyo, police said they believed that the group that claimed responsibility for the bombings had acted in support of Katsuhisa Omoji. He was sentenced to death a year ago for a bombing that killed two persons and injured 95 in northern Japan. Japanese newspapers reported Monday.

Nigeria Announces Currency Reform

LONDON (AP) — Nigeria's military government, in what it termed a "drastic" crackdown on currency smuggling, closed its land borders Monday and announced that it will replace its currency, the naira.

The army chief of staff, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, announced the measures in a special broadcast, monitored in London. He said that the measures in a special broadcast, monitored in London. He said that the measures in a special broadcast, monitored in London. He said that the measures in a special broadcast, monitored in London.

The currency changeover will start Wednesday with the withdrawal of naira notes in denominations of one to 20. It is to be completed by May 6.

Andreotti, Gromyko Discuss Missiles

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Giulio Andreotti, the foreign minister of Italy, and Andrei A. Gromyko, the foreign minister of the Soviet Union, met Monday, but diplomatic sources said they broke no new ground in easing East-West tensions.

An Italian spokesman said the discussions centered on the issue of nuclear missiles in Europe and the disarmament conference in Stockholm.

Tass said Mr. Gromyko told Mr. Andreotti that the deployment of the new U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Italy, West Germany and Britain had destroyed the basis for talks on reducing nuclear weapons.

Cambodian Rebels Claim 500 Killed

BANGKOK (UPI) — Cambodian guerrillas claimed Monday that they killed more than 500 Vietnamese troops in nine days of fighting for control of a major rebel base on the Thai-Cambodian border.

General Sak Suktakorn, chief of staff of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front, said more than 500 Vietnamese forces were killed and 300 wounded since Hanoi's troops began their offensive against the rebel military headquarters at Ampil, 120 miles (193 kilometers) east of Bangkok. He said 22 of his guerrillas had been killed and 101 wounded since the Vietnamese offensive began on April 15.

The guerrillas are allied with the Communist Khmer Rouge and a royalist faction loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk in a coalition government pledged to drive Hanoi's occupation army from Cambodia.

U.S., Soviet Olympic Officials to Meet

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — Top officials of the Los Angeles and Soviet Olympic committees are to have talks here Tuesday in a special meeting called by the International Olympic Committee to try to iron out the two countries' differences.

The meeting was called by the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, in response to Soviet criticism of the United States and fears of a Soviet boycott of the Summer Games in Los Angeles. "I'm optimistic, but then I have to be," said Mr. Samaranch, as he met with IOC officials Monday to prepare for the talks. Neither he nor other IOC officials would comment further.

The Soviet charges range from alleged U.S. violations of the Olympic charter to complaints about smog, crime, commercialization and possible anti-Soviet demonstrations.

For the Record

Eight hours of negotiations between unions and representatives of Las Vegas's two Hilton hotels ended Sunday without agreement on a new contract. It was expected that a Hilton accord would set a pattern for contracts with 30 other hotel-casinos to end a 21-day-old strike. (AP)

A U.S. Environmental Protection Agency report recommended Monday that plans to burn highly toxic wastes on incineration ships in the Gulf of Mexico be severely limited until more research is done. The recommendation would allow a Dutch company and a U.S. company to burn less than 5 percent of the 79.7 million gallons (302 million liters) originally proposed by the agency last Oct. 21. (UPI)

Six anti-nuclear demonstrators were arrested Monday for trespassing at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant near San Luis Obispo, California, police said. Low-level nuclear testing was to begin at the plant last Tuesday but was delayed when a leak was discovered. (UPI)

A federal appeals court upheld Monday a U.S. District Court ruling that a New Orleans police hiring plan was neither fair nor necessary. The plan called for one black officer to be promoted for every white officer promoted until blacks made up half of the officers at each rank. (AP)

French air traffic controllers will temporarily halt takeoffs from the main Paris airports Tuesday to protest government plans to restrict their right to strike, organizers of the action said Monday. (Reuters)

John Landis, the director, was ordered Monday to stand trial on a charge of involuntary manslaughter in the deaths of the actor Vic Morrow and two children during filming of the movie "Twilight Zone" near Los Angeles in July 1982. Also ordered to answer the charge were Paul Stewart, the special effects coordinator, and Donkey Wingo, pilot of the helicopter that crashed and killed the actors. (AP)

Military police closed the University of Brasilia on Monday, suspending classes until Thursday, after 300 students staged a peaceful demonstration to call for direct presidential elections, police said. (AP)

Bechtel Corp. denied Monday that it had paid large amounts to South Korean officials between 1978 and 1980 to win nuclear power plant contracts. U.S. government sources said Saturday that the Justice Department was investigating the allegations against Bechtel. (Reuters)

About 20 Yugoslav intellectuals arrested Friday in Belgrade were still being held Monday by security police, according to Srđja Popovic, a lawyer for former Vice President Milovan Djilas. Mr. Djilas, 72, was freed without charge Saturday after about 18 hours in custody. (Reuters)

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U.S. Government Share Of School Funding Falls

WASHINGTON — The federal government is providing only 6.4 percent of the nation's school revenues, its smallest share since the 1960s, the National Education Association said Monday. The figure was 9.2 percent in 1979-80, the last full school year in the Carter administration.

According to the association, state governments are providing 49 percent of the education funds this year, and local authorities are supplying 43 percent — roughly the reverse of the figures a decade ago.

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Slow-Moving Congress to Reconvene

(Continued from Page 1)

adopted legislation providing \$62 million in military aid to El Salvador, only two-thirds of the president's original request. The package also contained \$21 million for rebel forces battling the government of Nicaragua.

The House balked at the package, and Mr. Reagan went ahead and drew \$32 million out of Pentagon contingency funds to aid the Salvadorans. Last week, White House officials voiced the hope that when Congress returns, it would be more amenable to administration proposals.

But Representative Clarence D. Long, a Democrat of Maryland, who heads the subcommittee that drafts foreign aid legislation, said he remained adamantly opposed to providing any of the \$21 million for covert aid to the Nicaraguan insurgents.

The chances are better that Congress will approve some aid to El Salvador. But Mr. Long wants the lawmakers to attach a set of conditions to the money that would force the Salvadoran government elected next month to crack down on rightist death squads, root out corrup-

tion in the military and improve the climate for human rights.

On the deficit issue, public pressure does seem to be prodding Congress into modest action.

The House-passed deficit reduction plan would be worth \$182 billion over three years, including \$49 billion in new revenues. The Senate plan would cut the deficit by \$143 billion over three years and raises almost the same amount of taxes. But two key differences remain to be ironed out.

The House plan cuts much more deeply into the military buildup than the Senate. Moreover, the Senate places most of the burden for reduced Medicare costs on the beneficiary. The House would take the savings out of physicians' fees.

The congressional agenda also includes the following:

- A bill to reduce illegal immigration by prohibiting employers from hiring aliens without papers. Mr. O'Neill has promised to bring up the bill, which has already passed the Senate, but the Democrats remain deeply divided on the issue.

- The fight over the military budget will bring another assault on the MX missile, and opponents

said they have a chance to knock out the expensive new weapons system.

- The House has passed legislation that would rescue the bankruptcy courts from turmoil, but the Senate has refused to act, despite a court order that has already been delayed several times. The major obstacle is a rider added by the House to reverse a Supreme Court ruling making it easier for companies to abrogate labor contracts by declaring insolvency.

- After the Senate rejected an administration-backed amendment to the Constitution legalizing school prayer, House members started pushing a bill that would permit student-sponsored religious groups to meet on school grounds. But opponents feel it would simply return prayer to the schools through a "back door" device, and will try to kill it.

Bulgarian Dies On Mount Everest

Reuters

KATMANDU, Nepal — A Bulgarian climber died after becoming the first man to climb Mount Everest by its western ridge without bottled oxygen, members of his climbing team said Monday.

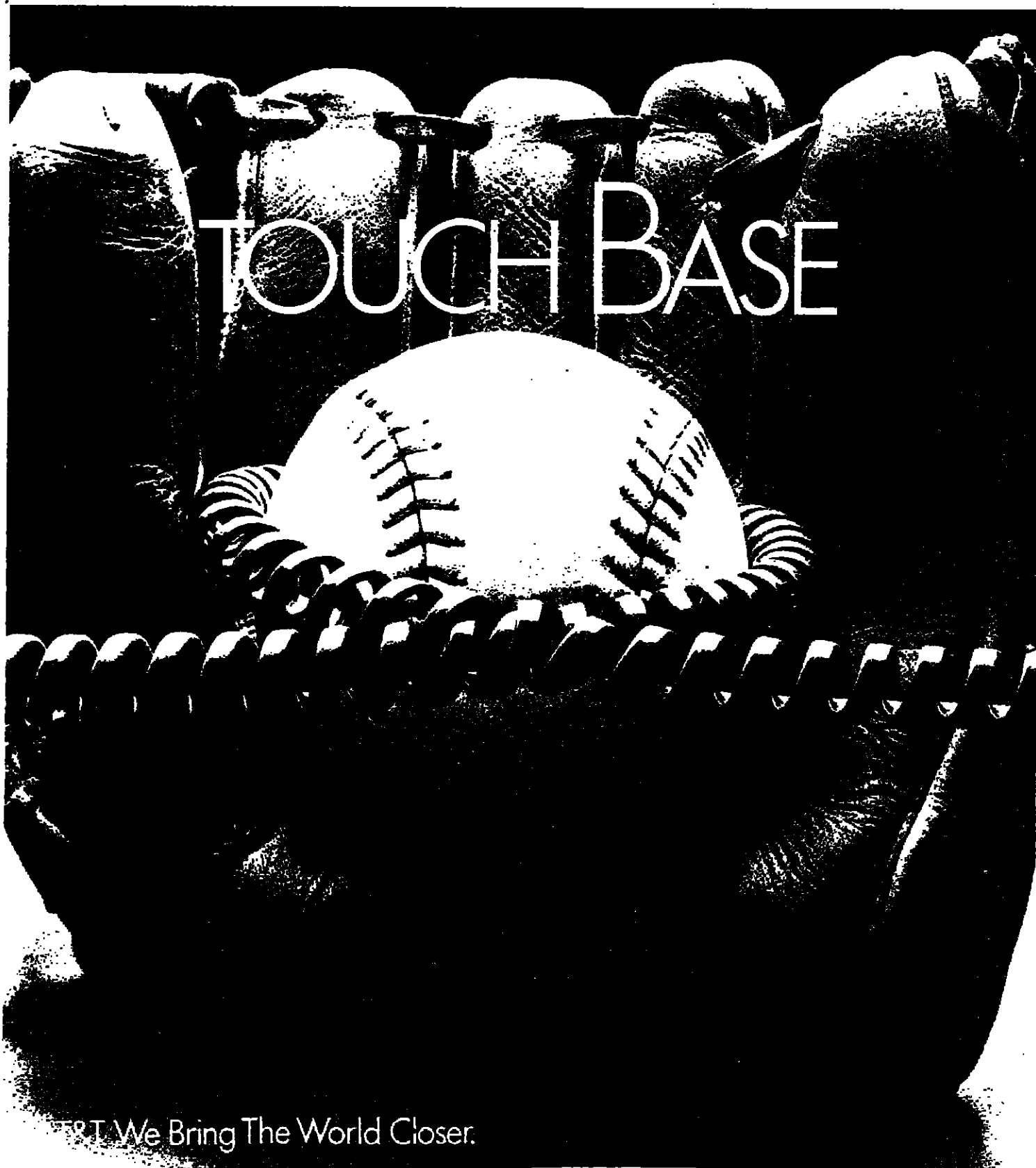
They told Nepalese Tourism Ministry officials by radio that Hristo Ivanov Prodanov, 41, said in his last radio message Saturday night that he had lost a glove and was having trouble operating his walkie-talkie. Another climber's attempt to find him failed.

Mr. Prodanov, the first Bulgarian to reach the world's highest peak, was the 65th person to die in an Everest expedition. Nepalese officials said they believed he died because of the time he was without shelter, food or oxygen in severe weather at an altitude of about 8,500 meters (27,900 feet).



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هكلمن الأصلي

Sandinists Criticized Bishops

Urges Regime
Talk With Rebels

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

NAGUA — Nicaragua's

oman Catholic bishops have

a pastoral letter criticizing

andist government and urg-

to open negotiations with

of armed insurgent groups.

his does not happen," the

is warned in that message.

"there will be no chance

agreement, and our people,

ally the poorest among them,

ntinue suffering and dying."

inist leaders have repeated-

ed that they will never nego-

with the rebels, asserting that

surgeons have no domestic

nd depend entirely on the

States for support. Interior

er Tomás Borge referred to

ant fighters last week as

an "mercenary army."

Sandinist press carried sev-

erities recently urging the

s to take a "patriotic" prom-

ent stance in their Easter

al letter by condemning the

States for aiding rebel

. But the letter said: "It is

ways honest to justify inter-

gressions and violence on ag-

ns from outside. It is useless

to blame on past evils if the

ories of the present are not

ized."

day's letter had been awaited

h the Sandinists and opposi-

onists. Catholic clerics are

ered to have broad influence

heavily Catholic country,

ster is the traditional day for

ierarchy to pronounce its

on national issues.

letter said most Nicaraguans

afraid of their present and

of their future, feel deep

tion, clamor for peace and

but their voices are not

drowned out by war propa-

nd from one side and the oth-

ers made no direct ref-

to the national election

ed for November. They are

to issue a separate state-

on that subject.

first signature on Sunday's

was that of the Rev. Pablo

to Vega Mantilla, whom the

s elected in October to be

okesman as president of the

guan Episcopal Conference.

the first major statement

since Bishop Vega replaced

chbishop of Managua, the

Aguel Obando y Bravo, in

it.

ragua's Catholic Church is

l, with a small number of

ndinist priests presiding

"people's church" that does

pond to the church hierar-

al priests hold important

in the Sandinist government.

ling Sandinist officials have

criticized Catholic bishops

joining official condemna-

rebel groups and their U.S.

s. The pro-government press

ished articles suggesting

e bishops do not speak for

Nicaraguan Catholics.

Wednesday the pro-Sandin-

ist Nuevo Diario quoted a

ean priest, the Rev. Domini-

ti, as urging the bishops to

"a word of support for the

ties" in their letter. In an

al, Nuevo Diario asserted,

hurch has traditionally been

side of princes and opposed

al revolutions, because the

re of the hierarchy was al-

terical and resembled mon-

with all its nobles and ple-

be been misled consistently

"here we were headed," Mr.

continued. "They do seem

to keep the direct involve-

U.S. personnel out of it,

line they have drawn ap-

be difficult to adhere to."

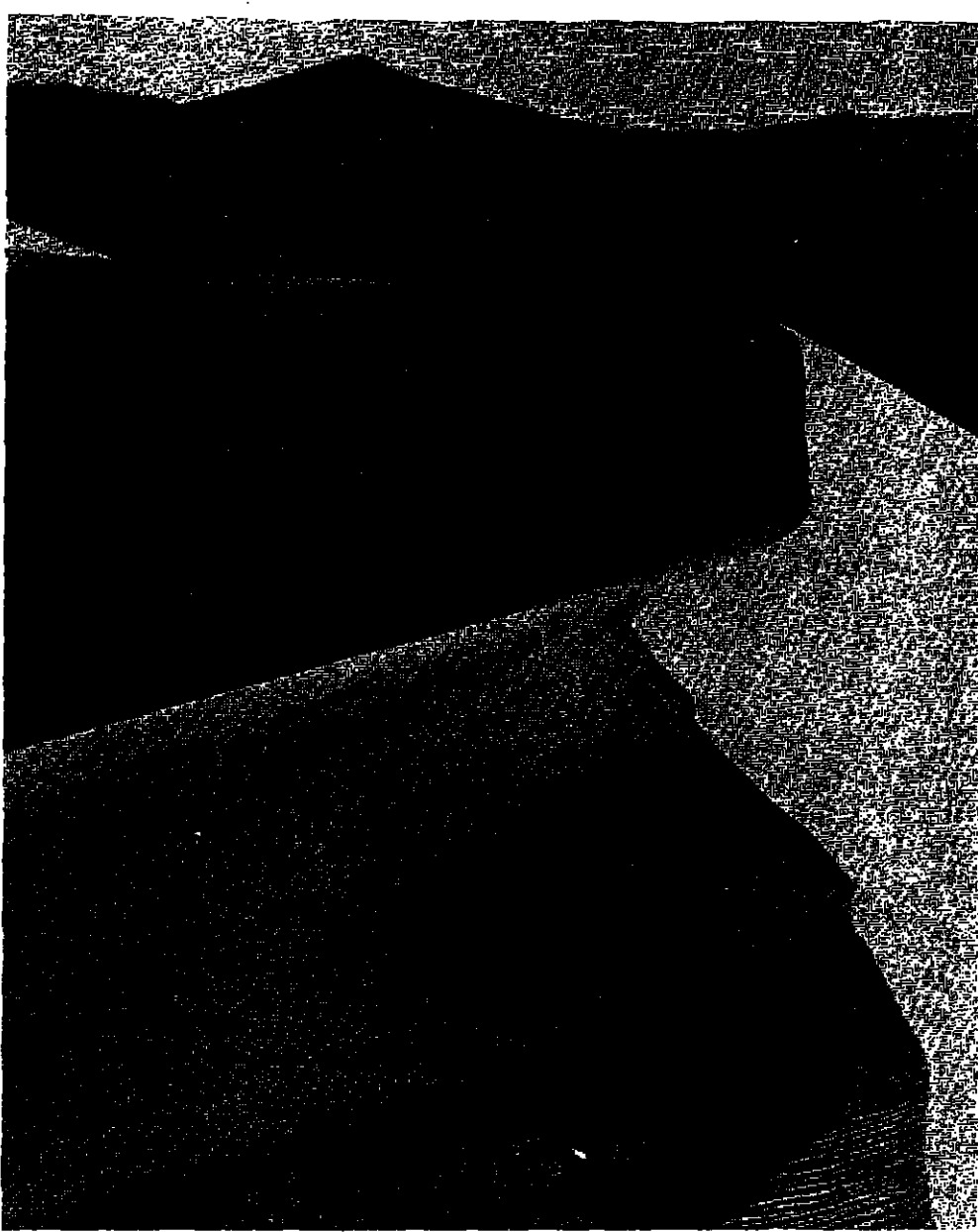
Veinberger on April 8 reas-

se administration's position

re was "no plan, no strate-

ought of putting U.S. com-

ps into Central America,



Sand Dunes, Sunrise, Death Valley National Monument, by Ansel Adams, circa 1948.

Ansel Adams, American Photographer, Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

cent career before turning full time

to photography.

"I see the photograph in my

mind's eye," he said in an interview

in 1982. "I make it and give it to

you as the equivalent of what I felt

and saw."

"Artistic success requires hard

work," he said. "You have to do it

in music, but photographers don't

believe it. They think you just take

a picture."

In 1940, Mr. Adams helped set

up the department of photography

at the Museum of Modern Art in

New York. He also started the first

college department of photogra-

phy, at the California School of

Fine Art, in 1946.

"The interesting thing is that

people look at my pictures and they

accept them, in a sense, as reality,"

he once said in an interview. "My

detractors say I'm a postcard and

calendar photographer."

Neither side was right, he said.

"Something in them says that's the

way it is, but it's not that way at all.

The tone's expanded and concentr-

ated all over the place... a bal-

ance of light."

His book "Born Free and

Equal," made in 1944, was an effort

to aid Japanese-Americans incar-

cerated during World War II. It

was accompanied by a documenta-

ry of camps for Japanese-Ameri-

cans in California that was exhibit-

ed in the basement of the New

York Museum of Modern Art that

year.

Mr. Adams was a director of the

Sierra Club from 1934 to 1971. He

wrote several technical works on

photography and created the Zone

System method of exposure and

development control.

(AP, UPI, WP)

Argentine Labor Rebels Are Fighting To Remove Peronist Union Leaders

By Marlice Simons

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — When

Alberto Piccini heard the knock

on the door before dawn one day,

fearing the death squads, he shouted,

"How do I know you are really the

authorities?" The police replied by

breaking down the door.

After the incident in a provincial

town that morning in 1975, the

union leader spent five years in

prison as a "subversive." He sur-

vived beatings and torture and,

once released, was banned from

factory work and politics.

Today the 41-year-old metal-

worker has emerged as a major

figure in a new movement whose

aims are tantamount to changing a

40-year legacy of Argentine poli-

tics. He and other former labor

political prisoners want to remove

the country's long-entrenched

union leaders and pry loose the

labor movement from control of

the Peronists.

They say they want to "shake

up" the General Workers Confed-

eration from within.

"We are up against a lot of mon-

ey, corruption, blackbaling, vote-

fixing and thugs," Mr. Piccini

said recently at a Buenos Aires

union hall. "Our job will be as

tough as getting rid of a military

regime," another union man said.

Mr. Piccini's battle for change

in the labor movement also illus-

trates one of the main problems

facing the new government of Pres-

ident Raúl Alfonsín: how to put

democracy into practice.

Although many of Argentina's

four million unionized workers vot-

ed for Mr. Alfonsín, the country's

politics have been dominated for

decades by both the followers of

the late President Juan Domingo

Perón and by the armed forces.

While the military used force, the

Peronist labor leaders, with lavish

funds and unchallenged tenure, im-

posed their will.

After taking office in December,

the president took on twin chal-

lenges: prosecuting the former mil-

itary rulers for what were called

abuses of office, and curbing the

power of the unions.

So far, the unions have put up

more of a fight than the military.

Last month they handed the Alfonsín

government its first political

defeat when the Senate rejected a

government bill calling for "im-

mediate supervised elections" in the

unions and representation for mi-

nority groups.

Mr. Piccini's group argued that

Mr. Alfonsín should have immedi-

ately suspended the labor laws and

leaders inherited from the military

regime and told the workers to

choose temporary representatives

until the new laws were prepared.

Mr. Piccini was elected leader

of the union local at a major steel

mill in 1974 and, he says, began a

fight for union democracy. His de-

parture from Peronism was appar-

ently intolerable to the union's se-

cretary-general, Lorenzo Miguel.

Three months later, when the dis-

sidents staged an independent strike,

Mr. Piccini was imprisoned for

five years on vague charges of "sub-

versive activities."

Mr. Piccini is once again pitted

against his old opponent, Mr. Mi-

guel has become the head of the

Peronist party, and Mr. Piccini

was re-elected in January as leader

of his local with 84 percent of the

vote.

ARTS / LEISURE

Paris Opera Ballet: Nureyev's Curiosity

By David Stevens

PARIS — Although Rudolf Nureyev's name is still, for the public, large, associated mainly with large-scale ballets of the 19th-century Romantic repertoire, his test value in his new role as director of the Paris Opera Ballet is to be his insatiable curiosity in all kinds of dance, allied to his, for the company's current program at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, under the title of *Etoiles et Ballet de l'Opéra*, is a showcase for the stars and not a stretching of the company's range. The program is from a variation on Baroque to two works by contemporary choreographers, passing by Balanchine.

Christophe Coin played the Bach suite on a Baroque-style instrument with the same understated virtuosity as his dancing colleague.

Another dance on the program was new to the company, Rudolf Nureyev's "No Man's Land" was created last year for the Dutch National Ballet and it marks his entry to the repertoire of the Paris company. A number of Van Dantzig's other ballets might have better served the purpose. "No Man's Land" seems to have something to do with disoriented youth, but the mass movements of the choreography (great-grandson of "Sacre du Printemps") and the aggressive score of Szyx Smit never quite get together on the message. Sylvie Guillem, one of the rising young dancers of the company, and the brilliant Patrick Dupond, were unable to do much with their material.

Andrew deGroot's "Norville Lume," the series of witty and inventive solos and duets created last year for Wilfrid Mallet and Jean Guizent, made a welcome return with the same dancers. The only difference was that instead of opening the stage back to the opera, the stage opening at the back of the Champs-Élysées framed the image of a window. Georges Pliedmacher was again the outstanding soloist of the eight Debussy piano suites.

Balanchine's "Divertimento," to Mozart's Divertimento No. 15,



Nureyev in Bach role.

provided the classical opening for the program. The Opera's troupe has never lacked Balanchine in its postwar repertoire, but it seems the master through its own glasses — soft-focus and rose-tinted, compared with the diamond-hard brilliance of the New York City Ballet. Claude de Vulpian and Jean-Yves Lormeau danced the principal parts, and the variations showed off some of the company's younger talents — Karine Avery, Yannick Stephant, Sylvie Guillem and Isabelle Guérin.

Snooker: What TV Did to the Potters

By Henry Pleasants

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It's hard to believe, but true, that when the Embassy World Snooker Championship, now under way at a theater appropriately named the Crucible in Sheffield, comes to an end on May 6, BBC-TV will have aired more than 100 hours of snooker.

Nothing new about snooker, a British variant of pocket billiards (and pronounced to rhyme with sooner rather than looker or hooker). It was invented in Jubbular, India, in 1875, and has had its addicts and tournaments, first amateur, then both amateur and professional, ever since, mostly in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia and South Africa. What is new is what has happened to snooker as a result of television.

It all began about a decade ago with an annual BBC-TV elimination tournament called "Pot Black" which ranking professionals competing once a week in one-frame matches for a modest trophy and a modest cash prize. What "Pot Black" demonstrated was that snooker is a game made to order for television, the size of the table (12 feet by 6, about 3.7 by 1.8 meters) making it possible — unlike American football and baseball, or soccer or rugby, or even golf, but rather like tennis, table tennis or badminton — for the spectator to have a close-up view of the entire field of play.

The success of "Pot Black" as a spectator sport on the small screen suddenly brought snooker from pub and saloon to venues seating hundreds, and made rich men of its best professionals. Snooker also burgeoned as a participant sport, with an estimated 6 million people playing every week in Britain alone. Respectability came, too, the leading professionals models of neat attire (they must wear ties) and sportsmanlike conduct.

Why "Pot Black"? Because the black ball has the highest count, seven. Snooker is an elaboration of a variety of billiards called "black pool," played with 15 red balls and one black. English army officers at Jubbular added other colors — yellow, green, brown, blue and pink. The 15 red balls count one each, the others two, three, four, five and six in the order given.

The red balls are set in a pyramidal frame, as in the American pocket billiards, with the pink ball at the apex and the black ball behind. The yellow, brown and green balls are ranged along the balk line at the lower end of the table, with the blue balls placed at the table's center. The six pockets are situated as in American pocket billiards, four at the corners, one at the center of each long side.

Scoring begins with the first player to pot a red ball. He must then pot a color, preferably the highest scoring black, before potting another red. The potted colors are returned to their spots until all the red balls have gone. Then the colors must be potted in order, beginning with the yellow. The maximum score, or "break," is 147, achieved in major championship play in recent years only by two Canadians, Cliff Thorburn and Kirk Stevens, and by the defending champion, Steve Davis, a Londoner.

Why "snooker"? According to a booklet published by the Billiards and Snooker Control Council: "The term 'snooker' was a slang word for first-year cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Sir Neville Chamberlain, then a lieutenant in the Devonshire

Regiment, used the expression in addressing a colleague who had left the cue ball behind a color when a red was the next ball 'on.' He had then to explain the word to all, so to speak, snookers, and it might be an appropriate name for the game."

To be "snookered," then, is to find oneself, or to be left by one's opponent, behind a ball which obstructs the path of the white cue ball to an obligatory color. Failure to get around the obstacle and at least make contact with the required object ball constitutes a foul, and gives points to the opponent.

Therein lies the game's fascination, both for spectator and player. Potting is the name of the game, as in American pocket billiards. But so is safety play, far more so than in the American game. On every shot the player has to make a decision, whether to go for the pot, assuming he has one in sight, or to play safe and leave his opponent snookered, or at least to leave him with a hazardous shot. The opponent must then decide whether to go for the pot or, in his own turn, play safe.

Failure to pot, leaving an opponent with an easy shot, or to play safe enough, can be severely punished, especially against a player like young, personable, red-headed Steve Davis, at 23 already Britain's most profitable sportsman of all time, with his earnings reckoned at more than a £1 million (\$1.4 million).

In a long tournament such as the Embassy World Championship, this element of danger, the well understood consequences of error or misjudgment, will have a lot to do, besides talent and accomplishment, with determining the winner. For snooker, at high stakes, and with play extending over a long stretch of time, is like golf, a test of a player's ability to withstand pressure and tension.

The age of the competitors at Sheffield ranges from 19 to 70, and age, in snooker, has little or nothing to do with skill. But young players, especially the most gifted, tend to be fast, impulsive, impetuous and sometimes reckless, while the older players, with experience on their side, are prone to frequently disastrous lapses of concentration.

Sheffield began with 32 players, 16 invited on the basis of their rankings and 16 who survived a series of grueling qualifying rounds, with a record entry of 94 professionals. Among the invited 16 are, in addition to Steve Davis, six former world champions: Fred Higgins (Northern Ireland); Ray Reardon and Terry Griffiths (Wales); John Spencer (England); and Cliff Thorburn (Canada).

All are good potters, or they wouldn't be there. What makes Davis a favorite is his combination of temperament and control of the cue ball. When all his shots seem easy, it's not luck. It's control of the cue ball in setting up the next shot,

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lastroioanni: Clothes Fake the Man

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — At 59, Marcello Mastroianni, who calls himself a bourgeois, finds that men's fashions have drastically changed his younger days, both on and off the stage.

When he was in François Billeloux's *Le Tchin* at the Théâtre d'Oran, Mastroianni, still some but definitely heavier, is



Marcello Mastroianni

to the theater after 17 years, a change he accepted to find out could still fight. The star of more than 100 films, he established an elegant, relaxed sartorial in Fellini's "La Dolce Vita" even more so in "City of Women" where we even did away with him. But he claims he had to do with it. For an actor, costume makes the man.

When you're an actor, you hang everything to give the clue to personality you're supposed to "ring," he said. "You disguise yourself, and not only psychologically. In this play, for instance, I'm all Italian entrepreneur, a for-mason who's made a little money. So I'm wearing this cheap suit, of rigidly modern cut with perm-press pants."

When he started, Mastroianni had a professional actor's robe, with Prince of Wales tuxedo, white tie. Otherwise, simply could not join a professional company. Now, it's over, the director has become a whereas before, the actor was important.

ut even in the course of the face of cinema, little by little, changed. The actor no longer wears all this wardrobe because director decides, together with costume designer, what the actor is going to wear, as if it were a

period play. Obviously, the actor also has his say.

Mastroianni recalled that for *Le Tchin* he chose a gray suit — because gray was very popular in those days. Even up to recently, gray as in gray flannels, was supposed to be distinguished.

For Mastroianni, things have not changed much since the '40s. Interviewed before going on stage, he was wearing gray flannel slacks, a black blazer, a khaki shirt with his signature black tie and unexpectedly loud stars-and-stripes suspenders. The latter, he said, "came with age. Because we gain a few kilos and it's so humiliating to put on a belt and look for a hole that's no longer where it used to be."

He finds that the whole male approach to clothes is less glamorous today. "When I was a young man," he said, "we used to admire Cary Grant, Adolphe Menjou, Clark Gable and especially Fred Astaire. We admired them so much we even wore English shoes. Everything English, especially for us Ital-

ians, held enormous fascination. There were men, in Naples and Sicily, who used to send their shirts to be pressed in London."

For Mastroianni, who hates uncomfortable jeans, the fashion pendulum has swung too far back. "In my days, one got dressed up because it was a personal pleasure to wear an elegant suit. But we also did it to impress. Today, it's just the opposite. Jeans are in and gray flannel slacks are aging. Which is all very well if you're 18 because then, tight jeans are a pleasant provocation, but I find men my age wearing jeans with an open shirt and chains offensive. I think they look like old schnocks."

What it comes to, according to Mastroianni, is that today, people are disguised in everyday life.

"When I was a young man, I wanted to be an actor in order to disguise myself, I wanted to wear 19th-century clothes because men looked so romantic then. I wanted to make a costume film thinking all the girls would fall madly in love with me. But today, actors are nowhere in this respect because everybody is doing it."

When he is not acting, Mastroianni said, he goes around Paris, visiting friends and his daughter (whom he had with Catherine Deneuve) and eating at small bistros. Relaxed and natural, Mastroianni, who claims his private life is no *dolce vita*, says he is not pursued by fans or paparazzi. Unlike Greta Garbo, whom he once met in New York, he was never part of the star system. "Unlike her, I'm no legend, and unlike her, I couldn't retire. I could never live without working. I'd get bored. I told you, deep down, I'm a petit bourgeois."

Ballets Russes Sale Planned

Reuters

USANNE, Switzerland — A collection of material from the Ballets Russes of Serge Diaghilev are auctioned in London next month.

The Liffar, the owner, said he offered his collection, worth an estimated \$1.4 million, to the city ofusanne, to be displayed in a museum, but the project failed. The material, which includes costumes, musical scores, letters and other documents, was collected by the Ballets Russes during their 25 years.

The Ballets Russes had close connections with Switzerland. The troupe spent six months near Lausanne in 1915, and Igor Stravinsky composed a number of scores for Diaghilev's troupe while living in Switzerland.

the death masks of Diaghilev and Anna Pavlova, also had been offered for sale to museums in London, New York, Monaco and Paris, but there was insufficient interest. The collection is expected to be auctioned by Sotheby's on May 9.

Liffar, 79, was a leading member of the Ballets Russes from 1923 to 1929, when Diaghilev died. He then became director and a leading dancer of the Paris Opera Ballet, where he remained intermittently for 25 years.

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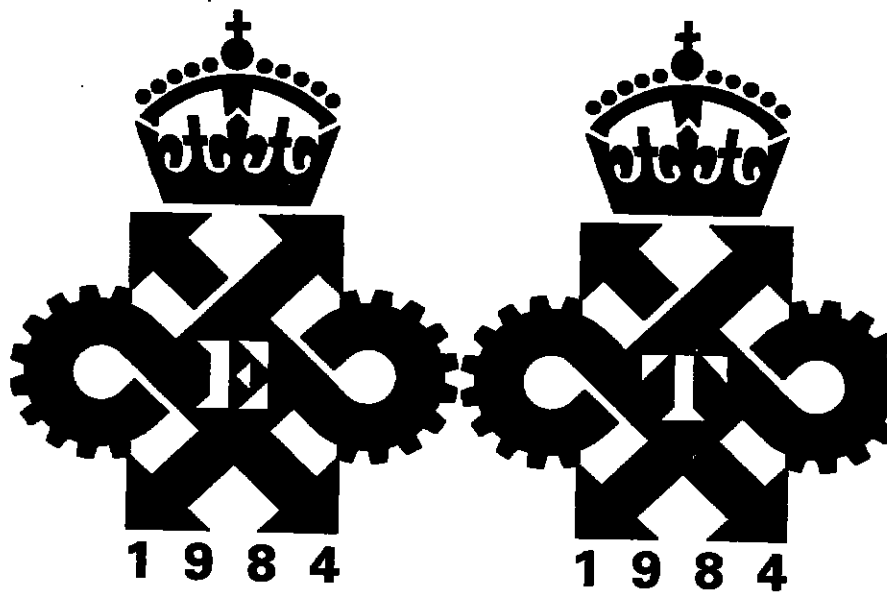
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Alfonsín's Nuclear Battle

When Admiral Carlos Madero announced in November that Argentina had built a secret plant for enriching uranium, hope seemed almost dead for averting a race in nuclear weapons among Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Now, under Argentina's new leadership, prospects seem suddenly bright for keeping Latin America free of nuclear arms.

Admiral Madero was deposed as head of the nuclear energy agency shortly afterward by the new president, Raúl Alfonsín. Mr. Alfonsín recently announced severe reductions in the budget of the nuclear energy program. Meanwhile, though, his government has refused to ratify the Tlatelolco treaty, which would bar Argentina from detonating even a "peaceful" nuclear explosive.

That is not because he shares the nuclear ambitions of his military predecessors, but because of the nuclear program's conspicuous place in the national consciousness. Unlike many other government enterprises, it has been well-managed. Argentina is now self-sufficient in the technology of nuclear energy. It has uranium mines, a uranium enrichment plant to prepare fuel, two operating nuclear power reactors and a fuel reprocessing plant.

Since only the reactors are subject to international inspection and safeguards, Argentina is also positioned to develop an explosive device. Mr. Alfonsín, struggling to still so many other nationalistic urges that his predecessors stirred, cannot renounce the weapons option without seeming to yield a hard-won national gain to foreign pressure. He has rebuffed appeals from the United States and Mexico to ratify the treaty. His government refuses to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

But he does appear to be dealing with the problem in his own way. A panel that includes Foreign Minister Dante Caputo is preparing a law to transfer the nuclear energy program from the navy's control to that of Congress, and to direct it to what Mr. Caputo has called "exclusively peaceful ends." Whether or not the law will specifically exclude a "peaceful" explosion, the government's intent seems to be clear: to bar militarization of nuclear energy by making weapons production a crime in Argentine law, even though not yet a violation of an international treaty. Mr. Alfonsín should be allowed to tame the tiger his own way before anyone presses him to dismount.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Anderson's Predicament

Is John B. Anderson taking his hat out of the ring? Not many people were aware that his hat was in it. After a report last week that Mr. Anderson had decided not to run, an Anderson spokesman — the former congressman's daughter Eleanor — pointed out that he has never said publicly that he would run. She added that he would make a "major address" this week before the Yale Independent Club.

Mr. Anderson drew attention in 1980 by proposing sensible but supposedly politically unthinkable policies such as a 50-cent gasoline tax. When asked how you could balance the budget, increase defense spending and cut taxes all at the same time, he replied prophetically that "you do it with mirrors." His record as a leading Republican congressman for 20 years gave him credibility. Willingness to speak his mind even if it meant offending large blocs of voters gave him an appeal that made him a contender in some Republican primaries and had him, as an independent, running about even with Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan in polls in several states.

Mr. Anderson sees himself as an iconoclast and the potential leader of a radical center. He comes from a tradition that once dominated the Republican Party, a tradition associated with Wendell Willkie, Thomas Dewey, Dwight Eisenhower and Nelson Rockefeller but which now, as Mr. Anderson showed in 1980, has only a small constituency within the party.

He sees himself as an opponent of forces of free-enterprise greed that dominate Mr. Reagan's Republicans and of legions of union and special-interest lobbyists that dominate the Democrats. On issues he comes near the center of public opinion, but without a base in either major party he finds it hard to command votes — particularly in a year when, it seems, voters want a chance to vote up or down on Ronald Reagan. So this year Mr. Anderson is trying not just to run an independent candidacy but to establish a National Unity Party, an American equivalent of Britain's Liberals or West Germany's Free Democrats. It is hard work.

State laws are not hospitable to new parties. Gary Hart's candidacy, with its similar themes and its emphasis on "new ideas," has attracted the attention and many of the volunteers that Mr. Anderson hoped for. Anderson staffers emphasize that even if he does not run, his party-building efforts will continue. But they cannot point to other serious politicians ready to run as National Unity candidates against Democrats and Republicans.

Probably most Americans regard both major parties as in the same important ways unsatisfactory: in the last four presidential elections a total of 20 percent voted for third candidates. But, as Mr. Anderson is finding out, it is hard even for a serious politician guaranteed \$6 million to build a permanent third force.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Diplomatic Solidarity in Tripoli

It was certainly worth pursuing the diplomatic dialogue with Libya in order to show that Britain was not acting impulsively and to keep down the tension from which British residents in Libya might suffer. It would be comforting to think that the other embassies collectively in Tripoli might, if necessary, offer a warning against reprisals. They might find themselves in similar trouble one day. But diplomats do not often behave like that.

—The Guardian (London).

Africans Picking Their Way

The inherent instability of numerous African countries, from Mozambique to Sudan, coupled with the resurgence of famine partly caused by mismanagement, suggests a possibility of increasing South African and white Communist influence in that continent. This outcome will depend partly on how far South Africa is willing to dismantle apartheid. But the fact that the world cannot adduce a single example of really successful black-white integration is not conducive to optimism. In the meantime the nations of Africa will have to continue picking their way between chaos and war and politically conditioned malnutrition in the hope that one day things will improve.

—New Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Let Hong Kong Be Hong Kong

Talks will now try to hammer out some sort of democratic governmental apparatus for Hong Kong that China will eventually administer. As far as the Chinese are concerned, the main stumbling blocks — sovereignty and administrative control — [appear to] have been resolved satisfactorily. Thus, China may be more flexible on the issue of Hong Kong's administrative and governmental apparatus.

including the making of its laws, taxation and the judicial and law enforcement systems.

[These] are points China would do well to concede. Hong Kong was a malaria-infested mud flat surrounding a big mountain when Britain acquired it in 1841 at the end of the first opium war. Today it is a gold mine of finance and trade — the likes of which is not even remotely visible on the mainland. Britain has apparently faced up to the realities concerning its former colony by making important concessions. China should take account of its realities, too, and do the same.

—The Jakarta Post.

Tough Questions Rudely Asked

This year has seen a drastic escalation of aggressiveness by American television correspondents covering presidential candidates. A pivotal moment in television political coverage occurred in 1972, when Dan Rather got sassy with President Nixon during a nationally televised press conference. A long-standing line of deference was crossed, and suddenly reporters became part of the stories they covered — and bigger celebrities than many of the celebrities they interviewed. This year Roger Mudd went a step further with his televised harassment of Gary Hart. That seems to have set the tone. Since then Mr. Hart has been asked on the air if he is a "flake," and Walter Mondale has been criticized repeatedly for not doing better, even in primaries he has won.

Sander Vanocur, chief political correspondent for ABC News, worries about how the public will react. "People are going to think we don't have any manners," he says. "A tough question can be asked with civility," he adds, "but a rude question is a rude question. I don't think what we have now is an improvement. There ought to be more tough reporting than tough talking."

—Syndicated columnist Tom Shales.

FROM OUR APRIL 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Chilean Leaders Visit Africa

CHILEAN-OCUPPED AFRICA — The Chilean battleship O'Higgins came to anchor here [on April 20] having as passengers the President of Chile, Señor Pedro Montt, and 50 Ministers, Senators and Deputies. They were given a most enthusiastic reception by the Chileans. The Peruvians, however, maintained a show of stolid indifference. At a banquet, speeches were made advocating that the occupied provinces of Tacna and Arica become Chilean territory. These originally Peruvian provinces are under Chilean control at present, as a result of Chile's victory in the war of 1878-82, but subject to a plebiscite which has never been taken. The official replies were discreet and contained no compromising statements.

1934: The Right Advances in France

PARIS — Increasing popular support of M. Gaston Doumergue's National Union cabinet was indicated by the results of three by-elections held in various parts of France [on April 21]. The Left Cartel of Radicals and Socialists lost a seat at Le Havre; while second ballots will be held next Sunday [April 29] in the 9th arrondissement of Paris, where one of the Right candidates is certain of election, and in Mantes (Seine-et-Oise), where M. Gaston Bergery, Independent Socialist and leader of the anti-Fascist "Common Front," is having an unexpectedly difficult struggle against a National Union opponent. M. Bergery based his campaign on the single issue of the acceptability of the National Union government.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

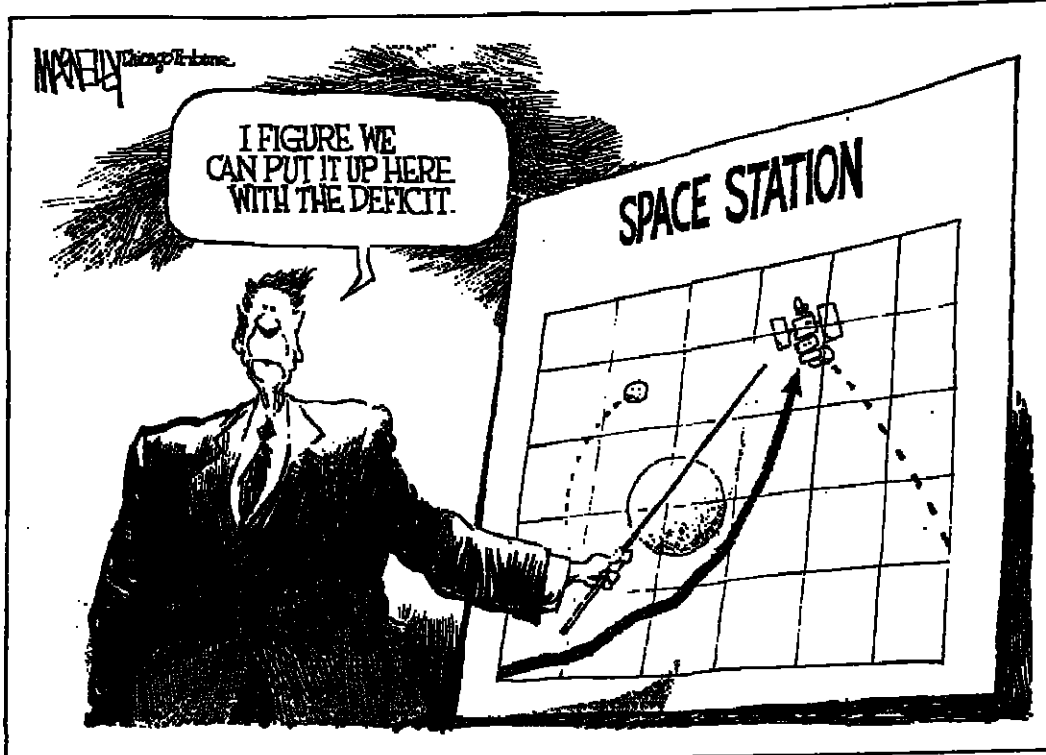
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America: Creativity Below, Bungling at the Helm

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The spirit of renewal symbolized by Easter came with special grace to Americans this year, for the United States is enjoying an undoubted rebirth. But much more so in some areas than in others. While the private economy thrives with new life, tired men with sterile arguments on state subjects dominate national politics.

The dynamism of the economy shows itself most dramatically in the latest growth figures for the first quarter — up 8.3 percent, which was far higher than originally expected (5 percent). Even more impressive than the numbers are the activities evident in every corner of the country.

Immigration, for example, has repeatedly been a force for change and expansion, a kind of American yeast. New entrants from Latin America and Asia are now pouring into the country. While the exact number is unknown, experts say it compares with the great waves of the late 19th century. Not only is the United States once again being thrust forward by new arrivals, it is the only major country in the world receiving immigrants in a big way.

Reorganization of industry is another force for change on a grand scale. The combination of deregulation, technological advance and disinflation has made itself felt throughout the economy. Financial institutions are in the midst of a revolution that is sweeping away functional and regional distinctions. The airlines are up for grabs. The auto industry is reorganizing itself, as is the steel industry. The energy business and the field of telecommunications are in the process of a vast reorganization.

The full outcome of these shake-ups is not yet known. Some, like the breakup of the telephone company, could turn sour. But some undoubted benefits are also in sight. As the case of the personal computer indicates, IBM has now learned how to bring technological improvements onto the market at something like the Japanese pace. General Motors is making itself much more responsive to market forces, and if small cars can be profitably built in America, GM will do it in its Saturn project.

"High tech" is a buzzword that covers a lot of limflam. But money from America and abroad is pouring into new approaches to data processing and genetic engineering. A single entrepreneur in Houston, George Mitchell, is moving to bring the world's biggest atom smelter to his town, and also a broad range of new diagnostic techniques in medicine.

More important, the competition among states and cities for high-tech facilities is achieving something that no amount of blue-ribbon presidential commissions could accomplish. Chambers of commerce, concerned to lay a base for high technology, have come to understand that the key

is improved education at the primary and secondary level. So, with the aid of the business community, several states with school systems renowned for football and drum majorettes are beginning to take math and science seriously. Florida, for example, and Tennessee and Texas.

Government undoubtedly plays a role in this new burst of energy. The defense and space programs fostered high technology. Favorable antitrust and tax rulings impelled some companies to invest and expand. Disinflation helped others. But somehow the sense of exhilaration and achievement is missing from Washington.

The Democrats have little to cheer about. While Fritz Mondale has forged ahead in the race for the presidential nomination, Gary Hart must

keep the fight going through the June 5 primaries in California and New Jersey, which he is apt to win. Both candidates look exhausted, and their attacks lack sting. They have to keep hoping that events undo Ronald Reagan. But they cannot express that hope aloud without seeming to want trouble for the country.

The Republicans have something to crow about, and sometimes Mr. Reagan makes the most of it. But his hostility to government in principle makes it hard to extol his record in office. Leadership cannot assert itself around the famous question, "Are you better off now than you were four years ago?" That is an appeal to selfishness, not to the civic sense.

Bungling, moreover, keeps surging to the surface of events. Lebanon was

Portugal's Festa Endure Amid Economic Worries

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — A decade ago this month, a military coup by young army captains in Lisbon grabbed world headlines. The revolt ended Western Europe's oldest dictatorship and dismantled its last surviving empire. For the majority of the Portuguese it was a time of wild rejoicing. The streets filled with crowds, pink carnations, red ideologies and soldiers making peace not war.

For 48 years no one had had the freedom to protest. Opposition politicians had been muzzled. The vote was a farce and the ruthless secret police was everywhere.

No wonder then that when the revolt came it exploded into a frenzy of excesses. The festa rapidly turned into an unprecedented spectacle more lavish than the Rio carnival, with the world flocking to watch.

But the transformation of a gal, although virtually bloodless, was not without high costs. The country now paying the bill for its elegant freedom celebration.

Despite adversity, few doubt the bill is worth paying. On polls published last week show 42 percent of the population still proves of the revolution, a drop only 17 percent in the decade. Austerity is causing rising discontent.

The country is experiencing deepest depression in 10 years. Under the ministrations of the IMF, government has ordered across-the-board spending cuts. Many firms are edging toward bankruptcy; unemployment is on the increase; numerous workers are unpaid and hungry inflation runs in double digits.

Carrying the can for all this unpleasantness is the Socialist-led government of Mario Soares which came to office last June in a coalition with the Social Democrats. During the campaign Mr. Soares warned repeatedly that the outlook was stormy and gloomy. As it turned out, even he had underestimated the enormity of the financial crisis after 10 years of mismanagement under 14 governments.

The decade of confusion was initiated by Communist-inspired nationalizations in all sectors and work-takeovers of private companies, leading the state with an enormous financial debt and swelling an already bloated public service.

Since then, in almost every area governments have slowly rolled back the exuberances of the revolution. But political instability has considerably hampered the process.

A commentator has noted, "It is unfortunate that the 10th anniversary of Portugal's revolution, which should be celebrated with pride and joy, is cloaked in hardship and distress." So severe is the position that even the planned public displays of the April 25 national holiday are to be muted because of austerity.

Contrary to the views of the revolution's critics, the roots of the difficulties go far deeper than the coup. They are directly attributable to the myopic policies of the father of the dictatorship, Antonio Salazar. His regime, known as the *estado novo* (new state), discouraged modernization, preferred uneducated masses, ran the economy in the manner of a feudal housekeeper and used the raw materials and other wealth of the colonies to build national isolationism.

Today Portugal's agricultural and economic backwardness, its failure to adapt to the oil price shocks of the '70s and the absence of a wealth-producing middle class are major obstacles to development. These and the legacy of the nationalizations have kept the best economic minds occupied in search of solutions.

The optimists believe that time, international solidarity and, hopefully, the European Community will finally cure the economic malady. The Portuguese rightly complain about the sacrifices, but by nature they are long-suffering and fatalistic.

Democracy and decolonization, two of the three aims of the revolution, have been achieved. The third aim, development, is another matter. Successive governments have pinned their hopes for this on entry to the EC. The date is now firmly set for Jan. 1, 1986. Perhaps by the end of the decade Portugal will be able to look back and decide that the difficulties of transition to democracy were worth it after all.

International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Jerusalem: Faiths Without Zealotry

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — No matter how many times one sees Jerusalem, it astonishes — the mix of races and cultures and buildings, the physical expressions of history. Given that diversity, and the bloody history, the surprising thing today is that Jerusalem lives and functions in relative tranquility.

Earlier this year brought religions together in the Holy City as calendars seldom arrange: Christians of Eastern and Western rites celebrating at the same time, Jews marking the end of Passover. In the Old City there were Ethiopian Copts in white linen, bearded Armenians, Orthodox Jews dancing at the Western Wall. And with all the milling faithful and tourists, not an incident of trouble was reported. Political as well as religious antagonisms are somehow held in check.

Since 1967, when Israel captured Arab East Jerusalem, the Arab population has risen from 65,000 to nearly 125,000. Jerusalem Arabs do not accept the principle of Israeli rule over them, but as a practical matter they deal with the system as it is. Once they said no to new paving in their parts of the Old City, seeing it as a symbol of submission; now the streets are repaved.

How does it work? One large reason is the man who has been mayor of Jerusalem for nearly 20 years. Teddy Kolek. I interviewed him in his office on Easter Sunday and found him, at the age of 72, as pugnacious and proud as ever — and as opposed to conformity.

"You know Abu Musa," he said, "the man who led the PLO revolt against Yasser Arafat, who says Arafat isn't extreme enough? His mother lives here in Jerusalem and gets social security every month."

"I think this city is practically a unique example today of toler-

ance of the liberalism to which we all once aspired and which is now in retreat. It is one of the few heterogeneous cities that is functioning in the world."

What about New York? I asked. Surely it is heterogeneous. "No," Mr. Kolek said. "People there hope for a monoculture. They expect their children to be part of an American culture. Here an Armenian remains an Armenian forever. Here it's a diverse city on principle."

The example of Abu Musa's mother reflects the curious local arrangements made when Greater Jerusalem was incorporated into Israel after 1967. Arab residents remain Jordanian citizens, able to travel to the Arab world. But they, unlike residents of the occupied West Bank, are fully covered by Israeli law, paying taxes and getting benefits. It is a pragmatic approach, in the spirit of Teddy Kolek.

Whether pragmatism and tolerance can survive is a question, not least in the area of religion. Israel these days is experiencing sharp conflict between Orthodox Jews who see the Orthodox using politics to coerce conformity with their rules.

Probably the most important decision in religious affairs after 1967 in Jerusalem was not to touch the Temple Mount, where the Jewish temple stood 2,000 years ago but where the great Moslem holy places, the Dome of the Rock and El Aqsa mosque, now stand. "We decided not to touch it until the Messiah comes," Mr. Kolek explained, "and then He will decide."

Jewish extremists recently tried to attack the Moslem sites. "We take it seriously," the mayor said,

"as a dangerous mixture of nationalism and religion. But it's only a fringe group, and of course it's not a result of Zionism. Political religion is part of a general phenomenon in the world, perhaps a reflection of despair, of distrust for government. In Israel those who have deep faith but are moderate in character — who want to persuade, not to force — are diminishing. The pressures will grow."

Jerusalem has had two Arab terrorist attacks in recent months, the last on April 2. Mr. Kolek took comfort from the fact that the attackers did not come from Jerusalem. But the incidents still were brutal reminders of the larger unsolved problem to which Jerusalem is so related — the nationalist feelings of Palestinians. I asked the mayor how he thought those feelings could be accommodated within his functioning, undivided city.

"We cannot solve the problem in Jerusalem," Mr. Kolek said, indicating that of course it depended on the future of the West Bank. But he went on to say that he thought Arab yearnings could be met in Jerusalem to an extent by allowing some Arab body to control matters that are now in practice left to the Arab residents to decide — their children's schooling, for example.

That answer is not in fact likely to satisfy many Palestinians as an expression of national identity, any more than such a solution would have answered the yearnings of Jews for a state of their own. But it is noteworthy that Jerusalem, the most profound symbol of the Arab-Israeli conflict, enjoys such a large measure of peaceful coexistence today. It does so because its mayor rejects the zealotry that disfigures politics in so much of this region.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Two Foreign Laureates

Your "People" column of March 27 stated that Ben Kingsley was the only foreigner to receive India's Padma Shri Award. Professor Maria Renee Cura of Argentina, who has done much to promote India's culture and image abroad, received the award on the same occasion.

GIRISH DHUME,
New Delhi.

Not So Diverse Airports

Regarding "Europe's Diverse Airports" (Weekend, April 13):

To talk of the "stuffy formalism of Madrid" where police meticulously stamp each passport "as recalling the country's 'tightly regulated fascist past'" is to use a lazy cliché. The whole operation doesn't usually take more than six or seven seconds, and the Spanish police don't ask what business brings you to the country or how long you plan to stay.

Paul Lewis admits that "nowhere in Europe is an arriving passenger ordered to stand behind a white line painted on the floor until it is his turn to approach the passport control desk, as foreign visitors are at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York." But he fails to mention that, after waiting often for a sizable fraction of the flying time from your point of origin, you are in for a little chat with a United States immigration officer, who will ask you more than one question, will go over most of the pages of your passport and will busy himself filling out slips, stamping and making sure that your name is not in his big black book. This processing does not remind me of a "tightly regulated fascist past" but rather makes me experience a tightly overregulated American present.

As for the rest of Europe, if you deplane in Amsterdam you will also have your passport stamped (with the same efficiency as in Madrid) and if

you disembark in London you will have your passport not less meticulously stamped, plus a friendly little chat with the British immigration officer — a much shorter chat than in New York, but at any rate longer than in the capital of Spain, and we are supposed to be great chaters.

A. TORRENTS DELS PRATS,
Geneva.

Doctors and Despots

And so 98 governments, says an Amnesty International study just out, condone or inflict torture. However, something can be done.

Take Ahmed Sékou Touré of Guinea, who was widely known to be a barbarian. A heart case, he went to the United States for treatment and died there last month. But what if the Cleveland cardiologists had cured him? By treating him they risked sending him back to Guinea, there to go on imprisoning real or suspected opponents without trial, and/or murdering them at one blow or slowly.

Are doctors duty-bound to minister to everyone and anyone? They could reply, when summoned, "Sorry, otherwise engaged." The Hippocratic oath does not rule that out. Do doctors not have a duty to abstain from bringing back to health those who have spectacularly shown themselves to be enemies of mankind? Hitler, Stalin, Beria, Eichmann, Himmler, Rafael Trujillo, Sergio Fleury, Somoza, d'Aubuisson, Idi Amin, Anton Pavic, Francisco Macias Nguema and Pol Pot come to mind. There are hundreds more.

No doctor would want to rule on borderline cases, but Amnesty International could supply up-to-date lists of state-employed murderers and torturers and their masters to an international medical ethics committee. One result would be to help focus world attention on human rights.

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES,
Paris.

الحزب الشيوعي

Portugal's Festa
Amid Economic

the Ken Pottinger

ing at the Helm

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The World's Newest Jet Engine. On Schedule. And Ahead Of Tomorrow.

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- ☐ Lowest operating costs.



NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.75
GE	876,543	32.10	31.50	31.75
Amgen	765,432	15.80	15.20	15.40
Amgen	654,321	12.30	12.00	12.10
Amgen	543,210	8.90	8.70	8.80
Amgen	432,109	6.50	6.30	6.40
Amgen	321,098	4.20	4.00	4.10
Amgen	210,987	3.10	3.00	3.05
Amgen	109,876	2.50	2.40	2.45

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1184.76	1187.00	1182.00	1185.00
Transp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00
Unif	65.28	65.40	64.80	65.00
Comp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1184.76	1187.00	1182.00	1185.00
Transp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00
Unif	65.28	65.40	64.80	65.00
Comp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00

Monday's NYSE Closing				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1184.76	1187.00	1182.00	1185.00
Transp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00
Unif	65.28	65.40	64.80	65.00
Comp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00

AMEX Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1184.76	1187.00	1182.00	1185.00
Transp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00
Unif	65.28	65.40	64.80	65.00
Comp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1184.76	1187.00	1182.00	1185.00
Transp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00
Unif	65.28	65.40	64.80	65.00
Comp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50
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Amgen	543,210	8.90	8.70	8.80
Amgen	432,109	6.50	6.30	6.40
Amgen	321,098	4.20	4.00	4.10
Amgen	210,987	3.10	3.00	3.05
Amgen	109,876	2.50	2.40	2.45

NYSE Diaries				
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Transp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00
Unif	65.28	65.40	64.80	65.00
Comp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1184.76	1187.00	1182.00	1185.00
Transp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00
Unif	65.28	65.40	64.80	65.00
Comp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00

Standard & Poors Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1184.76	1187.00	1182.00	1185.00
Transp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00
Unif	65.28	65.40	64.80	65.00
Comp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1184.76	1187.00	1182.00	1185.00
Transp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00
Unif	65.28	65.40	64.80	65.00
Comp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1184.76	1187.00	1182.00	1185.00
Transp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00
Unif	65.28	65.40	64.80	65.00
Comp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00

N.Y. Stock Prices Off Broadly

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were broadly lower in sluggish trading Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 3 points at the outset after gaining 1.57 Thursday, was down 8.58 to 1,185.50 shortly before the NYSE closed. The Dow gained 7.95 overall in last week's four sessions. The market was closed Friday.

Declines led advances 2 to 1. Turnover was about 75.1 million shares compared with 75.7 million Thursday.

Analysts said the slow trading indicated that many investors were taking an extended Easter vacation. There was little in the news to influence the overall market.

There is a tremendous amount of pessimism on Wall Street. Various reports said negative indicators of investment adviser sentiment are at their highest level since September 1982, just when the bull market was revving up.

The number of shares sold short on the NYSE last month — borrowed shares sold in expectation of a market decline — rose to 202.5 million in the past month.

Experts said the ratio of the number of shares sold short compared with total daily volume is 2.37, which Barron's magazine called the highest level since 1938. The market was dobered that year.

This is a positive sign for the market, as those shares will have to be replaced and that will theoretically keep prices falling too much.

Cooperation was sharply higher as one of the

most active NYSE-listed issues. Nestle SA has offered to buy the company for \$25 a share.

Carter Hawley Hale was active and higher. Carter reiterated its claim that Limited Inc.'s \$1.1-billion takeover bid was too low. Limited said it would proceed with the offer.

ITT Corp., which reported first-quarter earnings of 52 cents a share against 52 cents a year ago, was lower in active trading.

Indiana Standard, which reported first-quarter earnings of \$2.03 a share compared with \$1.36 a year ago, was lower.

Public Service of New Hampshire was sharply lower. The utility omitted payment of dividends last week after suspending work on the Seabrook nuclear plant. Long Island Lighting Co. won support.

Chubb Corp. plunged after the company reported first-quarter earnings of \$1.05 a share compared with \$2 a year ago.

Texas Instruments attracted attention. Some analysts increased their earnings estimates for the year for after TI reported first-quarter earnings of \$3.32 a share against 30 cents a year ago.

Digital Equipment Corp., which introduced a multiuser minicomputer, was in the spotlight. DEC reported fiscal third-quarter earnings of \$1.77 a share, up from \$1.40 a year ago.

Union Carbide, which reported first-quarter earnings of \$1.51 a share compared with 69 cents a year ago, was higher at one point.

Trion Energy, which last week posted fiscal third-quarter earnings of 34 cents a share against 5 cents a year ago, was sharply higher. It gained 134 Thursday.

Asian Development Bank May Face Problems at Its Meeting This Week				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1184.76	1187.00	1182.00	1185.00
Transp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00
Unif	65.28	65.40	64.80	65.00
Comp	125.27	125.50	124.50	125.00

Asian Development Bank May Face Problems at Its Meeting This Week

AMSTERDAM — The Asian Development Bank, which so far has avoided the political and financial squabbles troubling many international financial agencies, faces several potential problems at its annual meeting here this week, officials said Monday.

Behind the scenes at the meeting Wednesday through Friday, the possibility of membership for China will be a major issue of debate, the officials said.

The bank also faces some potential funding problems, despite agreement in 1983 on a 105-percent rise in its authorized capital to about \$15.5 billion and a virtual doubling in contributions to its soft-loan unit.

The possible funding problems are related to the issue of whether the bank should begin lending to India, and if so, how it should limit such credits, said Finance Minister Onno Ruding of the Netherlands, the chairman of the bank.

The bank's governors from its 45 member countries, which include 14 regional donors from out of the Asian region, must also review whether they have done enough to encourage loan projects.

Last year, the bank made loan conditions more flexible and speeded up approval procedures. But several projects for which financing was virtually ready had to be set aside because of members' economic difficulties, while loan disbursements lag far behind the approval rate.

The bank will also have to decide whether to agree upon a special capital increase sought by

the Netherlands and some other European donor nations, officials said. This would raise the nations' voting power to match more closely what they see as their contribution.

Japan, who with the United States is one of the largest shareholders, and some other countries are reluctant to see the capital increase go ahead.

In 1983, the bank approved \$1.9 billion in loans, 9.6 percent more than in 1982. Total lending is now \$13.4 billion. But the bank wants to increase lending 20 percent this year and lend as much from 1983 to 1987 as it did in the past 15 years.

India, whose requirements have so far been met by the International Development Association, the soft-loan arm of the World Bank, has applied for Asian Development Bank loans for the first time, mainly because of a shortfall in the IDA funds due to the United States' refusal to provide as much money as expected.

"Without India borrowing from the ADB, I do not expect a funding problem," Mr. Ruding said. "With India borrowing, I do see a potential funding problem, not tomorrow, but in a few years' time."

A further problem may be to persuade industrialized donors to contribute enough to the bank's soft-loan unit, the Asian Development Fund, officials said. This is certain to face heavy demands. Special fund lending grew 29 percent to about \$700 million in 1983 while ordinary lending barely changed.

Total commitments to the fund through 1985 total about \$6.8 billion.

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Asian Development Bank May Face Problems at Its Meeting This Week				
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Stocks
Page 8

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1984

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

World Trade Revives Talk
Merging N.Y. Exchanges

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the New York Cotton and Mercantile Exchanges announced a week ago that they were giving each other's members access to, in effect, their weakest markets, the news provoked much cynicism. But it also raised the prospect once again of uniting New York's five futures markets.

A cynical view was summed up by one top brokerage house who observed: "The New York Merc did was open its dead cash potato to the Cotton Exchange's members, who in return agreed on their equally dead oil-gas futures market to the Merc's members. In effect, we have each other access to emptiness."

Another industry leader, who observed that the precedent-breaking move was "a different light," said that every time futures markets in the New York area, or the Chicago futures volume climbs, both of them have been happening recently, we again hear talk of uniting the New York exchanges. But this time we think it is a lot of substance behind the talk.

Exchange politics,
vested interests are
the main blocks
toward unification.

Horowitz stressed that negotiations between his exchange, which mainly trades stock-index futures and options, and the Comex, the largest metals-futures market, are still exploratory stage. "But he noted that the best way to approach consolidation would be to clarify the clearing and other paperwork of the five New York exchanges. After that, if the exchanges really want to take the final step, it would be an easy one."

His part, Alan J. Brody, president of the Comex, agreed, noting that "Unlike the two big Chicago markets, the five in New York face high walls of tradition as well as product diversity could have to be surmounted before any moves toward unification could take place."

Bel D. Marks, chairman of the New York Mercantile Exchange, said that the five New York futures markets under one roof would be a logical merger because, for one, our markets are similar and to a large extent dependent on each other. "If we same token, would not a merger of his market with the Comex, whose only other product is frozen-orange-concentrate futures, be logical?" "Yes," Mr. Brody said, "and we talked with them about such a move from time to time, thing solid ever materialized."

Adolf Reinhardt, chairman of the Cotton Exchange, said that his pact with the New York Merc "will be the first of joint ventures between New York futures exchanges."

The joint-access arrangements could eventually pave the way for what most industry leaders hope would be one big New York futures exchange.

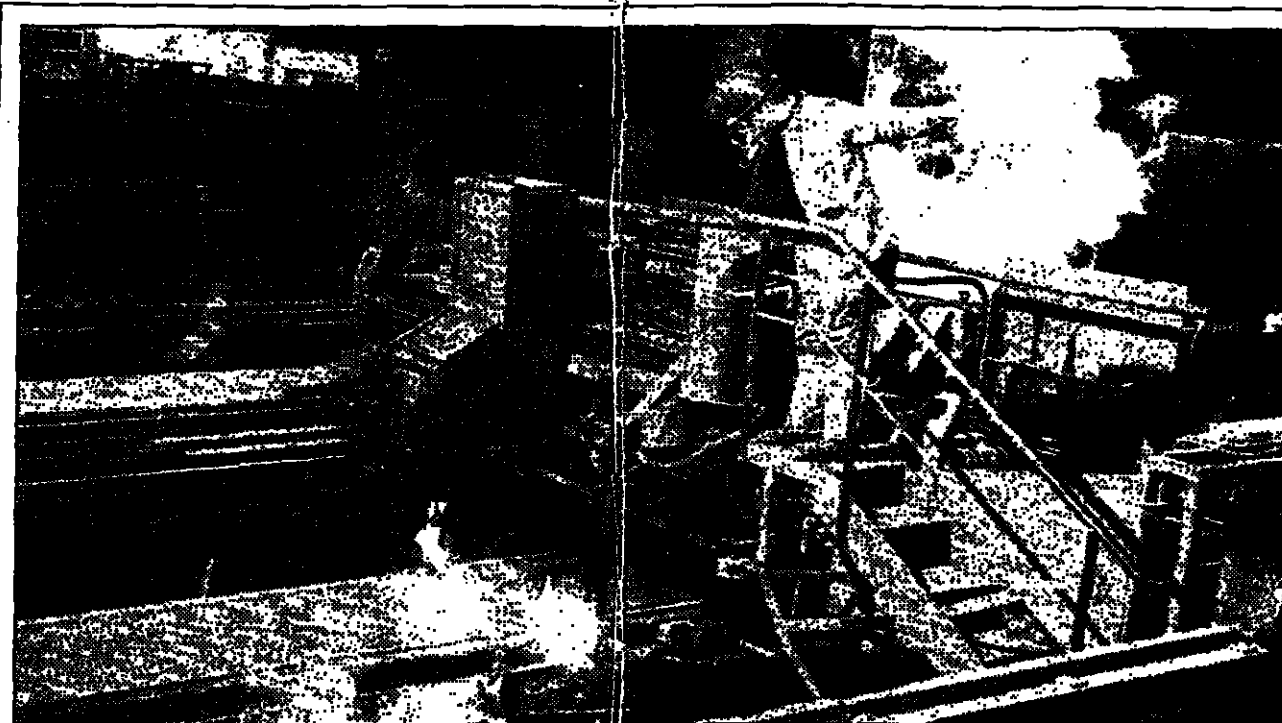
member broker's clout? "They used it to get us under one roof, after decades of spending money and time running people around lower New York," Mr. Marks said. "Since they haven't pushed for the further savings that would result from unifying the exchanges."

last merger of New York futures markets took place in when the small New York Cocoa Exchange, which did not move to the World Trade Center, was absorbed by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

as J. Rowe, senior vice president of the Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, said the merger proved to be a relatively simple task. "It was a logical merger because, for one, our markets are similar and to a large extent dependent on each other. If we same token, would not a merger of his market with the Comex, whose only other product is frozen-orange-concentrate futures, be logical?" "Yes," Mr. Brody said, "and we talked with them about such a move from time to time, thing solid ever materialized."

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A Usinor continuous-casting line at Fos, near Marseille.

Usinor Is Working on Restoring Profit

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Usinor, France's largest — and ailing — state-owned steel company, says that it expects to have a new and leaner look within three years. Its main goal is to be the second of Europe's steelmakers to be restored to profitability, with Thyssen AG, West Germany's largest steel company, expected to be the first.

"We expect to be second among European steel companies back in profits, after Thyssen, thanks largely to our new steel plant and previous efforts to modernize," said Claude Legy, head of Usinor's planning department.

The optimism comes despite a generally grim outlook for Western steel companies. "Despite the present difficulties, our possibilities of financial recovery by 1987 are great," Mr. Legy said. Usinor, which ranks fourth in Europe, has not had a profitable year since 1974.

Central to Usinor's strategy is concentration on flat products, such as coils and plate. Their output has been expanded to account for 70 percent of the company's production,

and has absorbed the largest share of investments. These investments have doubled during the past three years, and totaled 1.6 billion francs (about \$200 million) last year.

Company executives also said that the company's work force will be reduced by about 14,000, to 45,000, within five years.

The upbeat view at Usinor's La Defense headquarters overlooking Paris contrasted sharply with continued protests by labor groups in the Lorraine region of eastern France during the Easter weekend. These demonstrations were aimed at reversing the French government's latest steel-modernization plan.

The plan provides for 15 billion francs in new investment through 1987, but would eliminate about 22,000 jobs, mainly in Lorraine. Most of the cuts would affect long products, such as wire and rod. The industry currently employs about 90,000.

The steel-making outlook is gloomy. Many industry analysts doubt that significant profits will emerge for any Western steel company in the near future. They cite stagnating sales, steadily growing competition

from substitute products, such as aluminum and plastics, and the swift growth of steel producers in Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

The average growth rate for steel consumption in developing countries will be 5 percent a year in 1982-1990, compared with a virtually stagnant 1.5 percent for developed countries, Etienne Davignon, vice president of the European Community Commission, recently told a steel industry group in the United States.

"Export markets are becoming rare, since Japan and new producers are best placed to cover the demands of the developing countries," Mr. Davignon said.

The senior economist of a leading international steel organization said last week that "right now, virtually every steel company in the world is losing money and many companies, like Thyssen, Usinor, British Steel, have modernized, but how will the Europeans — and particularly companies like Usinor — survive without government subsidies, even if they do get out of the red?"

He added that "only the toughest will survive." (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Profits in U.S.
Surge Broadly
With Recovery

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fueled by increased production and sales, first-quarter corporate profits in most industries in the United States jumped from last year's levels. The higher-than-expected earnings continued across many sectors of the economy, reflecting a broad recovery.

The biggest leaps were made in industries that benefit from increased consumer and capital spending, such as automobiles, paper products, aluminum, communications, publishing, instruments, construction, and home appliances. Some companies also did well in the office equipment and consumer electronics industries.

In addition, the drug, chemical, tobacco, and tire industries turned in better earnings, although their increases were not as steep. There were only a few sectors in which companies reported losses, notably the securities industry, suffering from a sluggish stock market, and steel.

Major companies in many industries have not yet released first-quarter results, but economists predicted that the earnings upswing would hold true.

Robert A. Gough, senior vice president at Data Resources Inc., and William Gibson, chief economist for Republic Bank Corp., in Dallas, are projecting that total after-tax corporate profits would be between \$146 billion and \$147 billion, compared with \$142.9 billion in the fourth quarter of 1983.

Both economists raised their estimates after many corporations, notably International Business Machines Corp. and Chrysler Corp., reported larger-than-expected increases.

Part of the explanation for the upturn in profits lies in the rise in the U.S. gross national product of 8.3

percent at an annual rate in the first quarter, a sharp jump from the 5-percent increase of the last quarter of 1983. Economists attributed some of the first-quarter rise, however, to inventory buildups that they predicted would not continue.

Robert Ormer, the Commerce Department's chief economist, predicted that increases in operating profits and operating earnings would allow companies to increase their capital investments without borrowing money. This, in turn, he said, should ease pressure on interest rates.

Mr. Gibson and other economists singled out Chrysler's first-quarter profit of \$705.8 million as one of the most startling this quarter, indicative of the strong rebound of the automobile industry. Analysts expect the other major automobile companies to report strong first-quarter earnings.

John Maher, an economist who follows automobiles for Citicorp Information Center, said strong sales, lower break-even points and restraints on Japanese auto imports spurred the recovery.

A profit report for other industries follows:

Computers
Profits for most computer, office equipment and electronics companies surged. IBM, NCR, Honeywell, Motorola, and Burroughs reported substantial increases.

But Ulrich Weil, technology analyst for Morgan Stanley & Co., said he would characterize the industry's performance as "spotty." While earnings rose, most companies' revenue gains did not exceed 10 percent — "not all that good for the computer industry, which is growing faster than 10 percent," he said.

"The larger force shining through," Mr. Weil said, "is the pressure IBM is exerting on its peers. The relatively moderate revenue growth reflects pricing pressures."

Securities
This industry was one of the few dark spots in the first quarter. With the exception of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Inc., which posted a 9.4-percent increase, several companies posted steep declines in net income from last year's first quarter, and Merrill Lynch & Co. announced on Monday an 85-percent drop in earnings.

The culprit, said Perrin H. Long of Lipper Analytical Services, is the jittery individual investor, who has largely been out of the market since June and upon whom many of the large, "retail-oriented" securities firms relied for part of their earnings.

Because employees' salaries constitute such a large portion of securities firms' expenses, it is difficult for the companies to trim costs quickly when revenues fall. Mr. Long said. Rising interest rates and (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Arco, Indiana
Standard Net Up

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) said Monday that it earned \$394 million in the first three months of 1984, a 48.9-percent gain on a year ago and the second-best quarter in the company's history.

Atlantic Richfield Co. said Monday that its profit increased 19.6 percent to \$395.1 million in the first quarter while Ashland Oil Inc. said it earned \$53 million in its fiscal second quarter compared with a \$14.5-million loss a year earlier.

Indiana Standard and Ashland both cited a marked rebound at refineries. Arco said its refinery earnings were up 151.8 percent from a year ago.

And Piedmont Aviation reported earnings of \$243,000.

TWA and Western Airlines Report New Losses

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Trans World Airlines had a loss of \$87.3 million in the first quarter of the year, the company reported Monday. The loss, which represented a narrowing from a \$92.7-million loss in the first quarter of 1983, contrasted with the strong recoveries by some of its competitors.

Separately, Western Airlines said its first-quarter loss widened to \$23 million from \$17.8 million a year earlier. The 1983 results included a one-time gain of \$34 million from terminating a pilot pension plan.

Also on Monday, United Airlines, the largest U.S. domestic air carrier, announced a 27-percent increase in service from Chicago's O'Hare International Airport, which it already dominates.

United's chairman, Richard Ferris, said the company would add 67 new daily flights June 1, the largest single-day expansion in its history, for a total of 312 daily flights.

Mr. Ferris said additional take-off and landing slots had been made available as a result of the rebuilt Federal Aviation Administration traffic control system.

TWA's first-quarter 1983 results also included a non-recurring gain. A year earlier, TWA took in a one-time \$32.7-million gain on foreign currency adjustments and the sale of tax benefits, airplanes and other equipment.

Thus, according to TWA's president, C.E. Meyer Jr., the first-quarter 1984 operating loss of \$7.2 million — revenue minus expenses — was \$34.6 million less than the re-

cession-affected operating deficit last year of \$106.7 million.

Saying that work and salary concessions by union pilots and non-hourly workers had helped, Mr. Meyer warned that with the first-quarter profits already reported by the competition, it is "essential that our remaining two contract work groups extend their cooperation."

TWA is attempting to negotiate concessions with its union mechanics and flight attendants.

In the quarter, TWA's operating revenue increased 5.3 percent, to \$678.8 million, while expenses eased to \$750.9 million from \$751.6 million.

The airline, however, showed a 24-percent increase in yield, or average revenue per passenger mile, which rose to 12.05 cents from 9.71 cents. A revenue passenger mile is

one paying passenger carried one mile.

Western said operating revenue rose 12 percent, to \$287.3 million, but operating expense rose 1 percent, to \$300.2 million.

Western said its yield increased 22 percent, to 11.31 cents from 9.30 cents per passenger mile.

Last week the holding companies of American Airlines and USAir reported record profits for the quarter — despite bad weather in many parts of the United States.

AMR Corp. said it earned \$60.3 million in the quarter, compared with a year-ago loss of \$28.1 million.

USAir Group said it earned \$18.5 million after a loss a year earlier of \$1.91 million.

France May Promote Expansion of European Videodisk Market

By Amiel Kornel

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France, eager to stimulate its lagging economy and protect French culture, is readying a plan to promote the expansion of the European video marketplace. A report on the as-yet unofficial project will go to Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy Wednesday for his approval.

If Mr. Mauroy gives the go-ahead, the Netherlands' Philips and France's state-owned Thomson-Brandt, Europe's top two consumer electronics companies, will announce in early May their support of a common standard for laser-equipped videodisks.

The plan's supporters hope that it will help forge a common European front in the battle for what might turn into a multibillion-dollar business by the end of the decade.

"The government is convinced that there must be a single standard and that it must be laser," said Bruno Lussato, a French expert on information systems, who co-authored the government's report with François Jouve, technical adviser to Finance Minister Jacques Delors. "And they will support it by all their means. They are convinced that it is important for employment and exports," he said in an interview.

The plan has already received the blessing of Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson, Industry and Research Minister Laurent Fabius, and Jacques Attali, adviser to President François Mitterrand, according to Mr. Lussato.

Three different videodisk standards are currently available. Laser-based systems, such as the Philips makes and sells in Europe, use a thin beam of light for both the recording and playback of images. The other two systems, developed by RCA Corp. and Victor Co. of Japan, use a record player-like mechanical stylus for playback. The

future of RCA's system was put in serious doubt earlier this month when the U.S. company said it would stop producing the cassettes in the United States.

This multiplicity of standards is viewed by experts as the principal obstacle to the market's development. The total European videodisk market in Europe last year was estimated at only \$100 million.

Thomson, which halted plans to commercialize its own laser videodisk in April 1982, is not likely to begin videodisk production anytime soon.

But the alliance of the two electronics giants, a rare example of major European cooperation in a technological or commercial venture, could help assure that the laser-based system becomes the videodisk standard in Europe.

Thomson's adherence to the laser standard will aim to help keep

competing systems out of Europe. Victor, whose videocassette recorder is sold by Thomson, has been pressuring the French company to commercialize Victor's videodisk system. Thomson's pending agreement with Philips will undoubtedly put that idea to rest.

If and when the videodisk market expands, France hopes to capitalize on the ancillary markets that could open up. These could include adapting the systems for micro-computer use, making the disk platters, and most importantly, creating their contents. "We have intellectuals without employment," noted Mr. Lussato.

By getting a jump on the United States and Japan in the development of the videodisk market, France hopes to give European artists and publishers an edge in the production of the contents of the disks. This might include such au-

diovisual creations as films, games, educational programs, or high quality reproductions of artwork.

The French government will wage "an active campaign" to convince film and book publishing companies to invest in the videodisk, Mr. Lussato said.

"Our cultural heritage is at stake. To preserve and, even more important, to export and diffuse that inheritance throughout the world," he said.

Although the laser disk has not had great success in consumer markets, experts are sanguine about its future. "Laser technology will win out," predicted Rudy Francis, consultant for Frost & Sullivan in London. Laser disks, although currently more expensive than their rivals, offer a superior image, he said.

Equally important is that they can be used with microcomputers for games or as educational aids.

Mr. Francis emphasized that the consumer videodisk market is still "embryonic." A Frost & Sullivan study published at the end of 1983 predicted a \$1.7-billion market for videodisks in Europe by 1989.

With the RCA system's future in doubt and Victor held at bay, the French plan is expected to represent a boon for Philips' laser videodisks in Europe. Philips reaffirmed its commitment to the videodisk last Thursday with the announcement of plans to offer a simpler, less costly version of its laser system in September.

Thomson will wait for the project to bear fruit before entering the videodisk business. "We think that it is more prudent to follow the leader," said Helmut Kohrs, technical director of Thomson's consumer electronics division, in a recent interview. "For now, Philips must manage on its own."

Market Closings

Markets, banks and many businesses were closed Monday for a holiday in West Germany, Britain, France, Switzerland, Hong Kong, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, Australia, South Africa and Canada.

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CURRENCY RATES

Later interbank rates on April 19/23, excluding fees, for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	U.S.	D.M.	F.R.	I.L.	G.M.	S.F.	Yen
100	1.0000	6.5596	163.33	336.21	12.25	136.47	111.23
100	1.0000	6.5596	163.33	336.21	12.25	136.47	111.23
100	1.0000	6.5596	163.33	336.21	12.25	136.47	111.23
100	1.0000	6.5596	163.33	336.21	12.25	136.47	111.23
100	1.0000	6.5596	163.33	336.21	12.25	136.47	111.23
100	1.0000	6.5596	163.33	336.21	12.25	136.47	111.23
100	1.0000	6.5596	163.33	336.21	12.25	136.47	111.23
100	1.0000	6.5596	163.33	336.21	12.25	136.47	111.23
100	1.0000	6.5596	163.33	336.21	12.25	136.47	111.23
100	1.0000	6.5596	163.33	336.21	12.25	136.47	111.23

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000

INTEREST RATES

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000

Money Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000

GOLD PRICES

Interbank	5.55	5.53					
Interbank	5.70	5.70					
Interbank	5.85	5.85					
			A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ye		
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Arthur Hawley Acquires 3 Million of Its Shares

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—Arthur Hawley Stores Inc., fighting off a takeover bid by Limited Inc. of Columbus, Ohio, announced Monday that it had bought back 13 million shares of its common stock for \$32.3 million.

In addition, the Los Angeles-based retailer said in a letter to shareholders that its board had agreed to buy back 18.5 million shares of its common stock for \$57.3 million, or 14.4 percent of the \$394.8 million reported for the first quarter of 1983.

The deal would put the company's ownership in the hands of its shareholders, said a spokesman. The deal would also put the company's ownership in the hands of its shareholders, said a spokesman.

15 that was sent by Bank of America to participants in the plan.

Arthur Hawley Stores Inc. is a subsidiary of Limited Inc. The company's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The agreement would give 22 percent voting rights but with the condition that General Cinema can vote only with the majority of Carter Hawley's board.

The investigation is just one of the problems facing the company. Carter Hawley's recent agreement to acquire a minority share of new preferred stock to General Cinema is reportedly under study by the New York Stock Exchange.

The agreement would give 22 percent voting rights but with the condition that General Cinema can vote only with the majority of Carter Hawley's board. The exchange is concerned that the agreement may violate its rule that listed companies cannot sell 18 percent or more of their voting rights without shareholder approval.

General Cinema Corp. said Monday that it had increased its credit line with its banks to \$350 million, of which \$300 million was earmarked for the purchase of Carter Hawley preferred stock. Reuters reported from Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.

Dart Drug Corp. Gets Tentative Bid

The Associated Press

LANDOVER, Maryland — Dart Drug Corp. has received a tentative offer from a group being formed by two Dart executives to buy its 73 retail drugstores in Washington and in Richmond, Virginia, for \$160 million.

The stores would be bought by a group headed by Alvin Towle, president of Dart's drugstore division, and Stephen J. Hansborough, a senior vice president.

Herbert H. Haft, chairman and founder of Dart Drug, said Monday that he and his son, Robert M. Haft, president of Dart, would not become part of the new group.

Bank Reports Carrian Stake

Reuters

HONG KONG — The total involvement of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. with the collapsed Carrian group is less than \$200 million, the bank's chairman, Michael Sandberg, said in the bank's 1983 annual report.

He said press reports had put the amount as high as \$400 million. The amount is less than half that, but he said it is not appropriate to give an exact figure. Much of the bank's involvement is secured, although he did not say by what, and provision for anticipated losses had already been made in the accounts.

The Carrian group collapsed late last year with debts estimated at \$8 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$744 million) after being badly hurt by a decline in Hong Kong property values.

COMPANY NOTES

Bio-Response Inc. received a \$550,000 order from Ciba-Geigy AG of Switzerland to produce a cellular protein from a mammalian cell line supplied by Ciba-Geigy.

Brandiff Inc. planes were 23.4 percent full in the newly restructured airline's first month of flights — fewer than half the passengers Brandiff needs to break even. "Our whole game plan was based on not coming in and slashing fares in half to generate bodies on airplanes. Doing that, we realized we would have a slower build rate in traffic," the airline's president, William D. Slattery, said in Dallas.

Convergent Technologies Inc. filed for a proposed public offering of \$60 million of debentures due in 2004, expecting the offering to be made in late April. Lead underwriters are L.F. Rothschild; Unterberg, Towbin, Hambrecht & Quist Inc.; Cable, Howse & Ragen; and Robertson, Colman & Stephens.

Digital Equipment Corp. introduced a multiuser small-business computer system called the Micro/PDP-11 Team Computer that can support eight users at a time. DEC also offered the first business management package for the Team Computer, the Digital Accounting System. The company said the Team system costs less than \$20,000, including 512 kilobytes of internal memory, two VT200 ter-

Sears First-Quarter Profit Rose 34%

United Press International

CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported Monday that its earnings for the first quarter of 1984 rose 34 percent from a year earlier.

Sears reported consolidated net income of \$213.8 million, or 60 cents a share, for the quarter. Net income for the first quarter of 1983 was \$159.5 million, or 45 cents a share, the company said.

Revenue for the quarter was \$8.37 billion, up 12 percent from \$7.49 billion a year earlier, the giant retailer said.

Sears' chairman, Edward R. Telling, attributed most of the gain to improved revenue and margins and continued expense control in the company's merchandise group.

That group reported earnings of \$81.6 million for the quarter, compared with \$71.1 million a year ago. First-quarter revenue rose 9.8 percent to \$5.45 billion, from \$4.97 billion in first quarter 1983, Sears said.

The company's Allstate insur-

ance group reported earnings of \$143.5 million and revenue of \$2.17 billion, compared with 1983 first-quarter profit of \$135.7 million and revenue of \$1.93 billion.

The Dean Witter financial services group had earnings of \$1.5 million, compared with \$3.2 million for the first quarter of 1983. Its revenue was \$377.4 million, up 14.4 percent from the \$304.8 million reported a year earlier, the statement said.

The Coldwell Banker real estate group reported \$24.5 million in earnings, compared with \$2.6 million in the first quarter of 1983, he said in the statement.

while Sears World Trade Inc. reported a loss of \$4.2 million on revenue of \$40.7 million for the quarter.

During the first quarter of 1983, Sears World Trade registered a loss of \$1.2 million on revenue of \$4.3 million because of start-up costs, the statement said.

Mr. Telling said the outlook was favorable for Sears' financial performance the rest of this year. As the U.S. economy continues to grow "at a more sustainable pace, underlying trends for consumers are highly encouraging," he said in the statement.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Year	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Revenue	1,200	1,100	1,000	900	800
Profit	150	140	130	120	110

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Recovery Growth Earnings

ANALYSTS

Important people trust the Trib.

Talk it over with DKB.
The international bank
that listens.

